The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 808

THE CAPITAL.

A Reunion of Republicans in the Senatorial Caucus.

Trumbull and Schurz Come Early and Colfax Grants a Smile

"How are You, Missouri!" and "How do You do, Indiana!"

The Question of Political Disabilities.

Admiral Porter's Letter and the President.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The caucus of Republican Senators, held to-day, did not propose, as had been anticipated in some quarters, to change the organization of the Senate, but simply contented itself with the arrangement of the committees for the present session.

SCHURZ AND TRUMBULL.

What little doubt existed as to the status of Senators Schurz and Trumbull was at once removed by their prompt attendance. Mr. Schurz was the second man who entered the caucus and was greeted good-humoredly by Mr. Conkling, with a little surprise expressed after what some newspapers had said that he should be so early on hand. Mr. Schurz said that in reply he must congratulate Mr. Conkling on the latter's efforts to carry New York. Mr. Colfax soon came in and with a smile also congratulated Schurz on the result of his labor in Missouri, whereupon the Vice President was as quickly congratulated on the result in Indiana. Neither Mr. Trumbull nor Mr. Schurz will be disturbed in their positions on the Senate committees.

The preliminary legislation and framing of committees commenced on the House side today. The Ways and Means Committee met and divided up for reference of

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

It was found that, with the San Domingo annexation scheme, the new policy proposed on the Alabama claims, and the international troubles over the fisheries question, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which General Banks is Chairman, would have charge of about the most important measures to be brought before the session.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Appropriation Committee met and received the book of estimates in detail and decided to report some of the appropriation bills, such as the army pension and the West Point measures, to the House before the holidays' recess.

THE OLD LAND GRANT ISSUE.

There was quite a struggle in the House today over the old land grant issue. It came up in the shape of a revival of the land grant which had lapsed to the Bayfield and St. Croix railroad in Wisconsin. A test vote to defeat it was lost by 9 majority, and finally its friends succeeded in having it made the special order for Tuesday next.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S LETTER

on the President and his explanation of it caused a good deal of talk at the capitol, and during the day General Logan introduced a bill in the House to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral. He attempted to press it to a vote at once, but a single objection carried it to the Naval Committee. The President to-day became satisfied that Porter's published letter was a genuine document.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Members from the South continue to receive by every mail numerous applications to Congress for the removal of political disabilities. Over fifty names were read to-day. The Reconstruction Committee of the House propose to decide the question of a general amnesty at an early date. The measure is certainly stronger in both houses than it was last session, but whether it can command the required two-thirds vote is by no means so certain.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

There are two contested election cases ready for the House to vote upon, that of Eggleston, Republican, against Strader, Democrat, in the First Ohio district, and Shields, Democrat, against Vanhorn, in the Ninth Missouri district. Strader and Vanhorn are sitting members, and will doubtless keep their seats.

AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The House Commerce Committee propose to take up the question of reviving the American shipping interest. A bill to grant American registers to certain iron vessels built abroad was referred this evening.

THE INCOME TAX.

Two bills were presented in Congress today to abolish the income tax after the present year, but the members do not seem to be so generally in favor of it as they were at the last session and before the fall elections.

THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

General Logan, it is understood, will shortly introduce a bill in the House extending the functions of the Army Retiring Board from the first of January to the first of July.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Viscount Treilhard at noon to-day, in accordance with previous arrangement, called at the Executive Mansion and presented his credentials, which were accepted by the President.

SENATE CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus of the Senate held a brief session this morning, at which a committee was appointed to nominate members of the various standing committees of the Senate.

TAX ON GAS.

In response to a letter from Charles Roome, President of the Manhattan Gas Light Company of New York, announcing an appeal from the assessment of $26,538 78 for gas sold during the month of October last, on the ground that the act of 1870 repealing all laws concerning the tax on sales repeals the tax on gas sold, Acting Commissioner Douglass says the liability of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, in common with other companies in the country to be assessed and pay taxes on all gas manufactured, consumed and sold by them, is too plain to admit of any question; but, if the Manhattan Gaslight Company are of a different opinion, and such is the opinion of the courts, the Internal Revenue office will oppose no obstacle except to make such defense before the court as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Government in the collection of the taxes which Congress has imposed.

MINISTER MOTLEY.

In a private letter to a friend here, Minister Motley writes that he has received an autograph letter from the Queen of Holland tendering him free use of one of her elegant mansions at the Hague to enable him to complete the history of the Netherlands. This offer Mr. Motley accepted, and will proceed to the Hague to commence his literary labors as soon as he receives instruction to turn the office over to the first Secretary of the Legation.

KANSAS LANDS.

The Supreme Court has decided that Kansas cannot alienate its lands without the official sanction of the Secretary of the Interior.

A TENNESSEE CASE.

In the case of Reynolds, of East Tennessee, against Cooper to receive back property sold per sheriff's sale on a judgment of $25,000 against Reynolds for imprisoning Parson Wm. G. Brownlow, now Senator, at the outbreak of the war, the Courts below held the proceedings in the Brownlow case void, and that Cooper took no title from the Sheriff. The Supreme Court to-day reversed that decision.

BOUTWELL'S BONDS.

The Committee on Ways and Means will, as requested, give Mr. Boutwell power to issue three hundred millions of five per cent. bonds, the Secretary having acknowledged his four and a half per cent. bond scheme a failure.

THE LAST PORTER LETTER

is much talked about, and is the sensation of the hour. Grant will hold on to the Admiral's nomination, and so be avenged unless mutual friends change his mind.

RODERICK R. BUTLER,

who is charged with committing frauds against the Pension Bureau, has arrived, and was in his seat in the House to-day, and busy trying to induce members to aid in preventing his arrest until a committee of Congress can investigate the charge.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

No disposition is manifested to transfer Senator Schurz from the committees he is now on to those of less importance, and those who have predicted that he would be ruled out of the party now find their mistake.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President having appointed Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, Clark Waggoner, of Ohio, and R. J. McElhaney, of Missouri, Commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, instructions have been forwarded to them by the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report upon thirty sections of twenty-five miles of the road and telegraph line of that company.

RECOVERY OF PAY FOR SEIZED GOODS.

Among the awards of the Court of Claims is one of $58,000 in favor of Rothschild Brothers, for net proceeds of 306 hogsheads of tobacco, captured by the United States military forces in Richmond, and sold by the Secretary of the Treasury. The total amount of judgments against the United States in suits brought for recovery of proceeds of captured cotton and sugar is, in round numbers, $205,000.

Steamboat Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—The steamboat W. A. Caldwell, from Little Rock for this port, struck a snag in White river cut-off last night and sunk in deep water. She was heavily laden with cotton. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No lives were lost. The boat was owned by the Memphis and Arkansas Packet Company, and was valued at $10,000. Insured for one-half the amount, principally in Pittsburg.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XLI CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

[illegible]

The Senate at [illegible] adjourned.

HOUSE.

[illegible] Congress should adopt that policy which would prove most advantageous to settlers, and that was opening up communication by railroad.

After further discussion, the bill was laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, for the erection of U. S. Court rooms, revenue offices and postoffices, in Covington, Ky.

Mr. Sargent, making appropriations for Government buildings in San Francisco.

ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. Logan asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy, the former at once, and the latter when a vacancy occurred.

Mr. Hale objected.

Mr. Logan thereupon gave notice that he would move on Wednesday next to suspend rules and pass bill.

THE ALABAMA TROOPS.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. Eldridge, calling on the President for information as to the stationing of Federal troops at Montgomery, Alabama, to prevent the Governor elect from taking possession and entering on the duties of his office, and the stationing of troops at other places without the request of the Legislature or Executive for the purpose of suppressing violence.

By Mr. Banks, calling for the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear Admiral Poor, from January to June, 1870, relative to the search of American vessels by Spanish authorities. Adopted.

Mr. Haldeman, instructing the census committee to inquire into complaints as to the accuracy of the late census, and whether the reliability of the basis representation is thereby affected. Adopted.

President's message was distributed among several committees, and the House at 3:15 p. m. adjourned.

REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

What a Toronto Paper has to Say About the Message.

TORONTO, Dec 5.—The papers this morning, commenting on the President's message, say, in reference to the enforcement of Canadian rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that the President does not found his objections against the action of our Government upon the seizure of vessels actually engaged in fishing within the forbidden boundaries, but on the seizure and examination of vessels suspected of a design to violate the regulations of the Canadian Government. He states that while the Canadian act prevents such seizures and examinations the law has not yet been put in force, and it is resolved to postpone action until actual offense has been given. Whether such seizure and examination form a necessary part of the police duty of our navy is a question for the Government to consider. We need hardly say, however, that if these proceedings are necessary to driving out intruders from our waters, the law ought to be enforced, whatever objection may be made by the American Government.

The threats of retaliation which the President holds out that Canadian vessels be refused admission into American ports, and the bonded system—as it is called—under which Canadian merchandize passes through the United States be suspended, will not have the slightest effect in preventing the exercise of the rights of Canada in the waters of the Gulf. The number of Canadian vessels entering American ports is quite insignificant. The stoppage of the bonding system might cause some inconvenience to individuals in Canada, but would enormously benefit other parties, and the chief injury would fall upon American transportation lines.

President Grant may try measures of coercion whenever he likes. It will not cause the people of Canada to abate its claims one jot or tittle.

The President asserts the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is hardly worth while to dispute this claim. Whatever rights the American people may possess to the navigation of the river, they certainly have none to the canals along its banks. Whenever a request has been made to permit the passage of an American vessel down the river, it has always been granted, and the President can hardly allege, therefore, that the rights of States in the lakes, of which he makes so much, have been seriously injured by the denial of his claim. It is in coming up the river, we beg to inform his Excellency, that trouble arises. Perhaps he has never made the trip from Kingston to Montreal. We assure him that without the use of our canals the Americans would obtain wonderfully little advantage from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

BY CUBAN CABLE.

Interesting News from the West Indies—St. Thomas, San Domingo—Porto Rico and the Various Other Revolutions.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 1—Via Havana, 6.—Sir Charles Bright's cable expedition has arrived. They will lay the cable from here to Puerto Rico and thence to Jamaica.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 25.—The Haytiens report the province of Cibas in arms against Baez. It is rumored that the pretended defeat of Cabral was, on the contrary, a victory.

Baez left the capital on the 17th for the southern portion of the Republic.

Baez issued a decree ordering that State warrants shall pass for their face value. Should they suffer a discount they would be taken at the treasury only for the price at which they will have been discounted. This measure produced discontent among the merchants who were circulating warrants.

The people are awaiting Grant's message. The conservative and wealthy classes hope the United States will not abandon the annexation scheme.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 25, via HAVANA.—The Republic is quiet. Some agitation prevails in relation to the proposed withdrawal of paper currency and the restoration of specie. Foreign merchants object, as the withdrawal of paper money will check speculation. The government maintains that coin rules.

PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, Dec. 1, via HAVANA.—The crops promise to be abundant.

Col. Stewart, of Louisiana, has introduced new machinery for manufacturing sugar. The new system will probably be adopted throughout the whole island.

CINCINNATI.

An Old Citizen Found Dead—Red Stockings' Average—The Gas Building Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—Dennis McCoy, an old citizen, was found dead this morning in an alley near Fourth street. He is supposed to have died from congestion of the brain.

It is believed here that the project for building a road from this city to Springfield has entirely failed, and that the road in the New York Central interest will be built from Cincinnati to Dayton instead of the other route.

The verdict of the coroner's jury to-day in the cases of the victims of the gas-building disaster ascribes their death to the action of the wind. No blame is attached to any one. The Directors of the Gas Company to-day donated two thousand dollars to the families of the dead.

The Red Stocking Base Ball Club averages for the past season have been prepared. The games won were 68; lost 6. George Wright leads the score and average.

Another Strike Among the Miners.

SCRANTON, PA., Dec. 6.—The miners in the district operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company today resolved by a vote of 1,000 to 400 to suspend work. The company reduced the wages of the miners to forty-five cents. Upon this reduction the suspension is based. All the miners at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's works are also out, but apparently not upon a strike. No definite action has been taken by them as in the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Co.'s men. The supply of coal in stock by the three great companies is probably sufficient to meet all the demands of the market for some months.

Ravishers Killed in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Dec 6.—The following was received by telegraph from Naphi, Utah, 5th: Two men, named Richard Riper and Anton Villarddia, have been arrested, charged with committing rape on their step-daughters, 10, 11, 12 and 13 years old, both men having married women who had children. The prisoners made full confession of their guilt, and, while being conveyed to prison under guard, they gave a yell, and springing out of the wagon ran away, the guard pursuing and calling them to stop. They paid no attention, when the guard fired and brought them down. They died shortly after.

NEW YORK.

Comments of the Press Upon the President's Message—Arrest of General Jordan, the Cuban Patriot—The Shoemakers' Strike—Brignoli Recovers $7,800 from a Railroad Company—The Erie Suits—Etc., Etc.

THE SHOEMAKER'S STRIKE.

NEW YORK, December 6.—In the case of Captain Samuels against the proprietors of the Evening Post for libel, in which he was accused of being on a drunken spree and attempting suicide, the jury assessed damages at $5,000.

The latest news of the strike of the Crispins is that the committees appointed by both parties will meet to adjust matters if possible. It is also rumored that several employers, not willing to lose money, as they must if a prolonged strike is inaugurated, have conceded to employes the old terms. Another rumor is afloat that the heathen Chinee is to be employed by the bosses.

GEN. JORDAN,

the Cuban patriot, who has been sojourning in this city since April last, was yesterday indicted by the grand jury for a violation of the neutrality laws in fitting out an expedition in aid of the Cuban cause. At a late hour in the afternoon a bench warrant was issued, and at seven o'clock it was served upon the General at his residence. The bail was fixed at $10,000. At eleven o'clock a temporary bond was executed returnable in the United States Circuit Court to-day, Senors Aldama and Delmonte becoming sureties. The General, accompanied by counsel and bondsmen, appeared in court this morning, and renewed bond for his appearance for trial at the February term of the court. Warrants are out for the arrest of a number of other prominent Cubans.

THE ERIE SUIT.

Judge Barnard to-day decided, in the suit of the Erie Railroad Company against Ramsey and others, that the charge of conspiracy could only be tried as against Eaton and Runkle, and postponed the original suit of Ramsey against Erie till the first Monday in February.

In the same suit Judge Ingraham decided that the papers for the motion for the examination of the Erie books were not properly served, and put the matter over till Monday to allow the defect to be remedied.

THE CENSUS.

The new census of this city is indefinitely postponed.

BURGLARS

broke into the safe of J. Turgis, 16 Dey street, and abstracted $3,000 United States bonds.

PASQUALE BRIGNOLI,

the celebrated tenor, has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover damages from the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company for injuries received while traveling on their road. He asks judgment for $20,000.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

About twelve o'clock last night a collision occurred off Woodlands between the steamers Champion, of the Charleston line, and the Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion line. Both were badly injured. One of the crew of the Isaac Bell was killed.

DEATH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Gen. Hiram Walbridge died at the Astor House at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a brief illness of four days, of disease of the bladder. He was aged forty-nine.

THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

All the metropolitan journals have elaborate comments upon the President's message and accompanying State documents this morning. The Tribune thinks that the prominent feature of his administration had already commanded popular approbation, but this message will still more endear the President to the hearts of his countrymen. The writer thinks that, in regard to San Domingo, the President is clearly right in his position if not misinformed as to the material facts, and submits that Congress will be constrained by public sentiment to admit San Domingo into our Union unless it can be made to appear that her people are preponderently averse to such union. He thinks the President's patience is almost exhausted by Cuban outrages, regrets the silence of the message as regards the Alabama claims, and esteems the President's suggestions and recommendations with regard to the public lands and land grants as wise and timely.

The Herald thinks the President's message is a good state paper and staunch party platform; that as an exhibit of the management under his supervision of the Government in our foreign and domestic affairs there is much in it that is good and encouraging and as foreshadowing the general policy of his administration. There is nothing in it calculated to disturb the general confidence of the country.

The Times says that the message is the best answer to those who insist that the mission of the Republican party is ended, or impugn General Grant's fitness for interpreting the wishes and promoting the interests of the people, and that the policy set forth is at once positive and practical. The writer thinks it is clear that the President has no idea of plunging the nation recklessly into war as a means of manufacturing party capital, yet there is, nevertheless, a striking suggestiveness in the brief paragraph which is devoted to the Alabama claims, and the mildness of the President's reference to that question renders more significant the firmness of his remarks in regard to the fisheries.

The World severely criticises the message and thinks it is a document which needs a good deal of winnowing to separate the small amount of grain from the heap of chaff in which it is buried. The writer says the request of the President for authority to appoint commissioners to investigate and audit the damages of individuals by the Alabama's depredations, with a view to their payment by our own Government, is proceeding entirely without precedent, and that if this advice is accepted, a precedent will be set for making the Government responsible for the reparation of damages sustained by our merchantmen at the hands of foreign powers, as are incident to war.

The Sun can find little merit or satisfaction in the message, and terms it a poverty-stricken document.

OLD WILL CASE DECIDED.

In the Jersey Court of Errors, the well-known Van Deveer will case has been decided after twenty years' litigation, and the will, which gives testator's property away from the heirs and family, has been set aside.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.

The Times' Washington special says Gen. Butler will improve an early opportunity to introduce a bill into the House, authorizing the President to carry out the policy of reprisal indicated in the message in relation to the seizure of fishing vessels by the Canadian authorities.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SUIT.

The Attorney General of the State of New York, under power granted by Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, has commenced suit to dissolve the Boston, Hartford and Erie corporation and abolish its franchises.

BRIGNOLI'S DAMAGES.

Signor Brignoli to-day received $7,800 damages against the Chicago and Great Eastern railroad for injuries received by accident on that company's road near Logansport, Ind.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—P. M.

The President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury created very little talk in financial circles, and produced scarcely any fluctuations in the different markets in Wall street. They are well received in Wall street as being conservative in tone and in no manner calculated to disturb the markets.

The gold market is dull; opening at 110⅝ and advancing to 110⅞. The rates for carrying were flat@2 per cent per annum, and for borrowing 2 per cent.

Government bond market is dull and ⅛ per cent lower.

The Lake Shore directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable at the option of the executive committee.

The money market was easier to-day at 6 per cent on call loans.

State securities are without much change.

The Gold Room was again without quotations of securities in London, the cable being employed in the transmission of the President's Message and reports.

There is some talk of litigation in regard to New York Central scrip, which caused some uneasy feeling.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $45,000,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	113⅝@
Coupons of '62	107¼@
Coupons of '64	106⅞@
Coupons of '65	106⅞@
Do new	109¼@
Coupons of '67	109¼@
Coupons of '68	109⅜@
Ten-forties	109⅛@
Currency 6's	110⅝@

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel.	44⅜	Do preferred	89⅞
Quicksilver	4	Rock Island	110⅝
Mariposa	5	N. Jersey Cen't	108⅜
Do preferred	10	St. Paul	50⅞
Adams Express	65	Do preferred	81⅞
Wells & Fargo	31¼	Tol. & Wabash	51⅞
American Ex	46	Do preferred	73
U. S. Express	34¼	Fort Wayne	94⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅞	Terre Haute	17
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	91⅝	Do preferred	51
N Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	84⅞	Chi. & Alton	115⅛
Erie	24⅜	Do preferred	117
Erie preferred	47⅛	Ohio & Mis'sippi.	31⅛
Harlem	131⅞	C. C. and C.	80⅞
Do preferred	132	Burlington	153
Reading	102⅛	Lake Shore	92⅞
Mich. Central	120⅝	C. C. & I. C.	—
Pittsburg	105	Illinois Central	134⅛
Northwestern	80⅜		

Incorporation of a New Railroad.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 6.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of this territory, incorporating the Cheyenne, Iron Mountain and Pacific railroad, to start from this point and connect with the Helena, Big Horn and Cheyenne railroad at the northern boundary of Wyoming. Gen. Silas Reed, Surveyor General, was elected President, and Gov. J. A. Campbell, Vice President. A committee from the Cheyenne Board of Trade have conferred with the above-named officers in regard to the planting of colonies on the line of the road. The prospects are that several hundred families will locate early next spring.

FRENCH REVERSE

Palladine's Army Withdraws to the South Bank of the Loire

The Prussians Advance and Occupy Orleans.

Later Details of the Fighting Around Paris.

The French Effectually Checked

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Orleans Recaptured by the Prussians.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Queen Augusta has received the following dispatch from the King:

VERSAILLES, Sunday midnight.—After a two days' battle, in which the army of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was mainly engaged, Manstein's corps captured the St. Jean railroad station, and the suburbs of Orleans. Thirty guns and three thousand prisoners were taken. The Prussian loss was moderate. Wrangle's division suffered most.

The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens.

[Signed] WILHELM.

Great Excitement at Tours.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A correspondent at Tours telegraphs on the 5th: Intense excitement prevails here, and a great crowd is gathered at the Prefecture reading the unfavorable news.

Narrow Escape of Gambetta.

Gambetta, in trying to reach Orleans, was prevented by the enemy, who took possession of the railway. The Uhlans fired at him. His escape was a miracle. He returned at 3 o'clock this morning.

Palladines Unpopular.

Palladines evacuated Orleans to avoid a bombardment, and they talk of trying him by court-martial.

The Germans Occupy Orleans.

TOURS, December 5.—An official communication announced that General D'Aurelles de Palladines, on the night of the 3d of December, advised the government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans, and retreating on the left bank of the Loire. The government, however, was of the opinion that it would be better to hold firm Orleans, but General D'Aurelles de Palladines retained his views as to the necessity for his retreat, and the government decided to act accordingly, but on the 4th of December General De Palladines telegraphed to the government that he had changed his opinion, and would hold Orleans. Thereupon M. Gambetta started to Orleans, but, when at La Chapelle, the train was fired upon by the Prussian cavalry, and Gambetta returned to Tours, where he found a dispatch from Gen. Pelliere announcing that the enemy had demanded the evacuation of Orleans under a threat that they would bombard the place, and that Pelliere had agreed, in the name of General de Palladines, to comply with the demand. Accordingly the marine batteries were spiked, the powder destroyed, and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orleans. Dispatches from the Chief of the Corps d'Armee announce that the retreat was made in good order. No dispatch has been received from Gen. de Palladines.

The Fighting on Saturday.

[Special to the New York World.]

TOURS, Dec. 4.—To-day a general engagement took place for a junction of the armies of Paris and the Loire near Etampes. The position won by the French at Ville Pan on Thursday, and retaken by Von der Tann on Friday, was again retaken by the French on Saturday.

Gen. Sonnet having advanced too far before the troops was made prisoner. At four other points the French have been successful. General Ducrat is still master of the situation. The 16th corps, under General Dalker, and the 15th, under General Rijon, fought with grand courage. The losses of the Germans during the two days' fighting were 6,500, as follows: Saxons, 2,000; 2d corps, 2,800; and Wurtemburgers, 1,700. The French losses are not known.

PARIS.

Official French Report of the Sorties.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Government has received by balloon from Paris an official report to the 4th of the progress and results of the movement made by General Ducrat against the Prussian lines of investment. They state that Thursday was passed burying the dead and succoring the wounded. On Friday morning the Prussians attacked with great impetuosity the French at Champigney and in front of Villiers. After seven hours' fighting the enemy failed to carry the positions of the French and retreated, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were from fifteen to twenty thousand.

Gen. Ducrat greatly distinguished himself in the battle Friday. Among the killed is Gen. Lacharlere, and Gen. Renault is badly wounded.

Gen. Sonnitz, in his report, says the troops who attacked the French were Saxons and Wurtemburgers. Their numbers exceeded a hundred thousand. Their losses must have been extraordinary for the next day they were so weakened that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. The successes of the French troops created the wildest enthusiasm in Paris.

The Fighting on the North.

[Tribune's Special.]

A Tribune correspondent writes from Versailles on the 1st: The German loss was inconsiderable. The shells fell at greater range than was believed the forts could carry, reaching beyond Montmorency. The whole range was 6,300 meters. At Epernay the French made a rush at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and surprised a battalion of the 71st, under a heavy fire from Briecht. The French simultaneously burst out from St. Dennis, and a gunboat coming down stream, swept the banks clear of German forces, and landed a force at Epernay, occupying the houses near the river and west of the village. The French were in overwhelming numbers. The Germans fell back fighting, and evacuated the village. Reinforcements arriving near St. Gratun, the French barricaded Epernay. The Germans sent the whole of the fifteenth corps, the seventy-first and thirty-first regiments—six battalions in all, to retake the village. This force advancing rapidly, the French were driven out in two hours. The Germans lost two hundred men and thirteen officers.

Probable Duration of the Siege.

Another dispatch from the same correspondent, dated December 3, evening, says the German officers believe the siege may still extend beyond Christmas, on military grounds, but they hope the French are discouraged by the failures of the recent sorties, especially by the final recapture of Pompaigny yesterday.

Provisions in the City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Representative Washburne, of Wisconsin, has received a letter from his brother, Minister to France, in which he says the people of Paris have provisions enough to last until the 1st of January.

The Empress Visits the Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 5, P. M.—The Empress Eugenie visited the Queen at Windsor Castle to-day.

What the Army of the Loire is Waiting For.

It is reported that 300 rifled cannon are on the way from the United States to France, and at last accounts from Tours the Government was anxiously awaiting their arrival to complete the equipment of the army of the Loire.

The French Massing Near Creteuil.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—The French have been driven from Chevilly and abandoned Champigny sur Marne, and are now massing near Creteuil.

The cold is intense, and the troops suffer severely from exposure. General Manteuffel is in Rouen.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Bismarck Makes no Pledges.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Odo Russell's mission hangs fire. Bismarck is holding a discussion, in a friendly tone, with England, but makes no pledges.

Motley's Farewell Reception.

Mr. Motley had a farewell audience with the Queen at 3 p. m. Tuesday. Mr. Moran takes charge of the legation.

The Situation in Russia.

A correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg Monday: The Government forbids a national subscription for a Black Sea fleet, because such an object is illegal during peace, and because the Government is paying all the land and naval expenses.

The Moscow nobility have presented an address of thanks to the Emperor for Prince Gortschakoff's circular and for the abolition of class distinction in the compulsory military service, declaring themselves ready to serve in the ranks for the defense of the integrity of Russia.

Granville's Reply to Gortschakoff.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's last note is published, dated November 29. The British Minister says there is nothing for him to add to his previous appeal to international laws. He is aware that suggestions for a congress of powers to settle this and other questions has been made but not adopted. He is also aware that in the contingency of the possession of principalities by Austria, Russia could question the provisions of the treaty of 1856. He is, however, ignorant of such a purpose. Therefore that question could not be introduced. He trusts all obstacles to the continuance of peaceful relations will be removed. If Russia has formed an opinion as to her rights, but does not intend to act without consulting other powers, the controversy is already partly closed. He concludes by accepting Russia's invitation to a conference without admitting a foregone conclusion as to the result.

The Freedom of the Danube.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

PESTH, Dec. 4.—Austria has Russia's positive assurance that all the stipulations of the Paris treaty concerning the freedom of the Danube shall be maintained, and that the discussion at the London conference will be confined to the neutrality of the Black Sea.

Russia and Turkey as Allies.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Russia is consulting with the Porte and offers the Sultan a formal alliance, which is a guarantee of the integrity of the Turkish dominions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 4:30 P. M.—Bonds quiet. U. States coupons of 1862 88¾, do old '35s 88¾; do '67s 90⅜; 10-40s 87¾. Tallow 43s@43 3d and 43s @43 6d. Linseed oil 59s@59 3d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 5.—Petroleum quiet.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands [illegible]d; Orleans 9½d. Sales 12,000 bales, including [illegible]0 bales for speculation and export. Turpentine 33s@33 6d.

Fire Near Lexington.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 6.—Yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, the dwelling, together with contents, on the Newton pike, about four miles from this city, belonging to John M. Birch, was totally destroyed by fire. Insured in the Andes, Cincinnati, for $7,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War—Montevideo Besieged—Two Generals Out-generaled—Religious Freedom, Etc., Etc.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 6.—Gaucho Leader Aparico, having out-generaled both Juarez and Carabello, defeated them in detail at Casavalli and Corvalito, having at the latter place compelled Carabello to treat for capitulation. After agreeing to armistice Blanco's forces retired a mile. Colorado, the chief, stole away under cover of darkness, forfeiting his word of honor to stay, and went to Gandor City, bordering on Uraguay river, moving all his trains, artillery, and demoralizing one-half the remaining force. Juarez pushed forward with all his available force to support Paysander and Aparicio, and with collegues maneuvered so adroitly that the Colorado leaders were left unmolested.

Blanco's army, numbering 7,000 men of all arms, were marched 200 miles, and made their appearance at the town of Laurion, three miles from this city, very unexpectedly on the 24th ult., to lay siege to the capital, left by their combinations isolated and unsupported by the Colorado armies outside. This city is now defended by 3,500 men, who are armed with needle guns, Spencer and Remington rifles. Constant picket firing is kept up on both sides, and quite a number are killed and wounded daily.

The loan of $2,500,000, contrived with the house of Loury & Co., Buenos Ayres, by both administrations, is likely to prove a failure. The Blanco party have protested against it, and notified the bankers that in the event of their coming into power they will not recognize the loan.

The effects of the seige are being felt in enhanced prices in matters of daily consumption. Meat which sold for 6 cents per pound last month, sells at $1 50. Milk, formerly costing 4 cents, is now worth 50 cents a quart.

Advices from New York to October 14th, quoting Buenos Ayres and Montevideo hides at 24½c, caused an advance in prices here, and an increased activity in shipments to New York, which are now unusually large. There are now purchased and afloat at this port and Buenos Ayres over 350,000 hides. On account of these heavy purchases, the prices in New York will probably decline by January next.

Since the fearful riot, Assunsion has been quiet. The Provisional Government, aided by the Chamber of Deputies, is hastening the framing of a new national charter, and the election of new Governors for those people.

The Assembly passed, after considerable debate, a bill granting religious freedom, but it excited hostility throughout the country. The women of Paraguay have been chosen to petition for a repeal of the law. Hence a lively time is anticipated.

The country is fast settling into order and comparative prosperity.

Fortunato Flores, instigator of the late revolution, has not gone to Europe.

CARRACAS, Nov. 25, VIA HAVANA.—Gen. Venancio, of the party of Guzeman, has captured Cano after seven days' fighting. Gen. Prelgar's army is marching on Maricaibo. A Revolutionary fleet is anchored off Puerto Cabello without coal, and some of them disabled. The triumph of Guzeman is now considered an accomplished fact.

The steamer Virginia is still at Puerto Cabello. It is rumored she has placed herself at the disposal of the Venezuelan government, and in that case would hoist the Venezuelan flag. The Venezuelan war vessel Orient has gone to St. Thomas for repairs.

THE TOBACCO MEN.

Meeting of the National Association at Richmond Yesterday—A Protest Against Unjust Laws.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 6.—The National Tobacco Association met here to-day, and passed a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to relieve the tobacco trade of the unjust features of the law of July 20th, 1868, requiring the payment of a second tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and to refund the tax on all such tobacco on which the tax has once been paid. It was claimed by the President of the association that the Committee on Ways and Means and a majority of the House of Representatives were favorable to the proposed relief. A resolution was also passed declaring the provision of the law requiring dealers in leaf tobacco to keep a special book to record purchases and sales to be useless in detecting frauds, and urging its repeal, and another recommending the abolition of the special tax and license of retail dealers who sell cigars, snuff, and tobacco, but who do not make it their whole business.

A NEW ROAD.

From Sedalia to Fort Scott—The Future of that Place.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, Dec. 6.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad was completed to this city yesterday, and trains run regularly between Fort Scott and Sedalia on and after to-morrow. The opening of this important outlet, it is believed, will change the trade of Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory and make Fort Scott the chief distributing depot for the Southwest.

In consequence of the removal of the sanitary embargo, the Texan drovers have made a general stampede from Baxter Springs and are now driving cattle by various routes northwestwardly through Kansas and Missouri. The flow of immigration continues without apparent abatement.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION

An American Steamer Seized and Declared Forfeited by the Canadian Government.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 6.—The American fishing schooner Wampetusk, which was seized the 27th of June last, for violation of the treaty of 1818 and fishery laws, and which was referred to the Vice Admiralty Court here, was forfeited, together with her stores and cargo.

The Pacific Slope.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Arizona advices of 20th November are received.

The military wagon-road from Prescott to New Mexico is completed.

Many Texan families are arriving via the 35th parallel route.

There was a report that a large band of Apaches, fully armed, had attacked a settlement at Walnut Grove, on Hassayampa river, and run off 110 head of cattle.

Heavy rains are falling throughout the State.

Gen. Beauregard Gone to France by Invitation of the French Government.

[From the New York Sun, 5th.]

General Beauregard was among the passengers by the Ville de Paris, which left this port for Brest on the 28th ult. He goes abroad in compliance with an invitation from the present French Government. They have offered him the post of a General Division in the French army. He has accepted it, and now goes to enter upon its duties.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 6.—Two men and a horse were killed during the storm yesterday, near Rockport, by a tree falling on them.

☞ In an Iowa breach of promise case, the plaintiff swore that the defendant hugged her every night for several months, and Sunday nights until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; while the defendant swore that he did no such thing. The jury based their verdict of $1 damages on the ground that if he did hug her, it was worth at least $1; while, if he didn't, he ought to be fined at least that amount for dereliction in not living up to his privileges.

☞ Lo (the poor Indian) indulges the superstitious belief that dabbling his feet in the blood of white men will make him run swiftly.

SUMNER.

His Views on the Alabama Claims—He Repudiates That Interview, and Don't "Indorse" Butler—The New Party.

[Herald Washington Special, 4th.]

Senator Sumner, with all his reported impracticability, seems, after all, to be regarded as among the most prominent leaders of the Republican party. To-day he was almost run down with visitors, among whom were some of the most distinguished men of the party, as well as members of the diplomatic corps. Secretary Boutwell had a protracted conference with him this morning. Baron Gerolt, the Minister of the North German Confederation, called upon him later in the day and had a long consultation about the present status of the "Franco-Prussian Duel." In the course of conversation with your correspondent the Senator said he had been grossly misrepresented in the interview alleged to have taken place between himself and the reporter of a Chicago paper. He does not deny that such an interview was had, but he says there is scarcely any truth in the report of the conversation as it was published. The interviewer, it seems, was a witness to what Sumner regarded as a private conversation between himself and Isaac N. Arnold, formerly member of Congress from Illinois. The Senator talked freely to Mr. Arnold, as one friend would talk to another, but he did not use the language about the President which is ascribed to him. While disagreeing with General Grant in some things, he has the interest of the party that elected Grant too much at heart to speak of the President in the manner attributed to him. With regard to the recent letter of Reverdy Johnson to Mr. Parker, President of the Great Western Insurance Company, on the Alabama claims, Mr. Sumner is of opinion that Johnson's law points are eminently sound and well taken, especially that part which relates to the law of insurance. With reference to the right of citizens of the United States to prosecute private claims, the Senator says that is a matter of expediency. If the Government has abandoned the settlement of these claims the Senator does not see why private claimants may not make application to Great Britain for their settlement. If, on the other hand, the matter is still pending between the two governments, he thinks the law of 1869, to which Mr. Johnson refers, clearly bars them from any interference. The question of propriety hinges on the point whether the Government has ceased to prosecute a settlement. On this point Mr. Sumner does not agree with Mr. Johnson, whose letter, however, he considers very able. Your correspondent has information from another source that the views of Senator Sumner on this point are in accord with those of the President, who, instead of favoring the idea of private parties undertaking the settlement of individual claims, is desirous of having them assumed and settled by the Government, thus making the subject of the Alabama claims an important national question. Senator Sumner is decidedly opposed to any movement looking to a rupture with Great Britain. Of course he does not indorse Gen. Butler's recent belligerent speech. He thinks that there is no occasion for any difficulty with England, and that all questions between this country and Great Britain can be amicably adjusted. With regard to the new party and the revenue reform movement, Mr. Sumner thinks it will not amount to anything—at least he takes no stock in it, and will have nothing to do with it. He proposes to stand by the regular Republican party. Mr. Sumner has netted about eight thousand dollars on his recent lecturing tour. This, he says, will help to eke out a subsistence for him. He does not propose to lecture any more, except an occasional address in Boston, New York or Philadelphia.

THE RADICAL MACHINE.

A Million of Dollars Annually Wasted at the Portsmouth Navy Yard—$100,000 to Political Favorites—$100,000 to Manufacture Votes—$300,000 Thrown Away.

[From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Times.]

The Navy Yard here is probably the best managed of any portion of the property belonging to the naval service. Previous to 1860, everything was carried on with a degree of economy. The regular officers were few, and the civilians who held appointments under the Government were only about half a dozen, and were obliged to work and earn their salaries. The business was performed then as promptly as now. Ships were built and fitted out, and as many men were employed as during the last four years. We have nothing to say of the hundreds of thousands of dollars which were thrown away here during the war; but these are supposed to be times of peace, and however much we may admire the wisdom of preparing for war in such times, it is certain that the Navy Department is not doing so now.

From 1857 to 1860 the work performed by officials and clerks, including all persons who performed no manual labor, cost about $30,000. Now the men employed to do the same thing cost over $150,000 per annum. We have before us a list of all those employed then, and one of all employed now, with their salaries, and know that these estimates are not too high. We admit that competent men cannot be found to perform such services at the rate of pay given ten years ago. But the labor performed ten years ago for $30,000 could be procured now for $50,000. This would leave $100,000, and we can show that this $1,000 is given to political favorites who perform little or no service.

Over $80,000 is paid each year to officers whose duty could all be performed by one general superintendent and assistant, if the yard was a private enterprise. Then between sixty and seventy thousand dollars is paid to other clerks, writers, servants, and hangers-on of all kinds, who peform no manual labor. Over $35,000 is paid to clerks alone. We have the names and figures all before us, and know that we do not exaggerate. This is only one item. Far more than $100,000 is wasted each year in manufacturing voters. Hundreds of men are employed who do not earn the Government one dollar in a month, and are simply hired to vote. It can be shown that it cost the Navy Department over $50,000 to buy votes to elect John Lynch, member of Congress from the First district of Maine. Within ten days of the 1st of December about 300 men will be discharged from the yard. They are nearly all Maine men who were taken on to vote for Lynch, and 300 more will immediately be taken on to vote in this State next March, and to help to elect a "loyal" Congressman from this district. This will cost over $50 000 more.

These are exceedingly moderate estimates. The history of actual transactions which we have in detail warrant larger figures. Then when we investigate further, we find that another $600,000 does not begin to cover the amounts which are thrown away by contracts for supplies, by sales of property to friends of officials, by money wasted in repairing ships, by the keeping of three steamers here for the pleasure and accommodation of navy-yard officials and clerks, and by extravagances of all kinds. If all the facts could be obtained, we could prove to the satisfaction of any man that nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000 is annually thrown away at this navy yard.

Roderick Random Butler to be Ousted—Schenck's Defeat.

[Herald's Washington Special.]

The defeat of General Schenck and the election of Roderick Random Butler were discussed in political circles here as two curious incidents of the late election; one, the leader of the Republican majority of the House, the other the most unwelcome man to his party. What to do with Butler is giving great uneasiness, but an attempt will be made to unseat him in the present Congress, which will disqualify him for a seat in the next. The defeat of General Schenck is attributed to certain imbroglies in the Internal Revenue service in Ohio, whereby General Vandevere was arrested upon charges of corruption, alleged to have been committed while a Collector of Internal Revenue. This arrest operated largely to disaffect the soldier vote in Butler county, General Vandevere being very popular with his old army comrades. As a consequence they voted the Democratic ticket, defeating General Schenck. This is believed to have been the result of a conspiracy to defeat General Schenck promulgated by rival aspirants for the Ohio Senatorship and manipulated by the United States District Attorney at Cincinnati. Gen. Schenck's friends assert that he is satisfied his defeat was accomplished through the means alluded to, and they threaten a thorough and wholesome revenge. This will give the President a great deal of trouble, although Gen. Schenck is understood to be the coming man for the English mission, to be tendered as a peace offering to his angry friends.

Women at the South Carolina Polls—The Radicals Discouraged.

[Herald Washington Special.]

Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, who has been suffering for some time past with a complication of diseases, gives a discouraging account of the prospects of the Republican party in his State. He substantiates the charges made of fraud in the Second district at the last election, and says that in some of the voting precincts the women actually voted as the representatives of their absent husbands. He does not hesitate to say that, unless there is a substantial reform within the next two years, the State will fall into the hands of the Democrats at the ensuing Presidential election. The manner in which the last State election in South Carolina is represented to have been held exceeds anything in the way of election frauds that could be charged against the New York Democracy by its most ingenious enemies, and this charge is made by the personal and political friends of the administration. The election of a successor to Senator Robertson, whose term expires in 1871, forms an important topic among the aspirants for the honor. The impression seems to prevail that Governor Scott will not be a candidate, but will wait a couple of years and succeed Senator Sawyer, whose term expires March 3, 1873.

☞ One Maine editor has sued another Maine editor for defamation of character, and the defense is understood to be that, in the first place, the plaintiff had no character to speak of, and that, even if he had, nothing the defendant could say would injure anybody.

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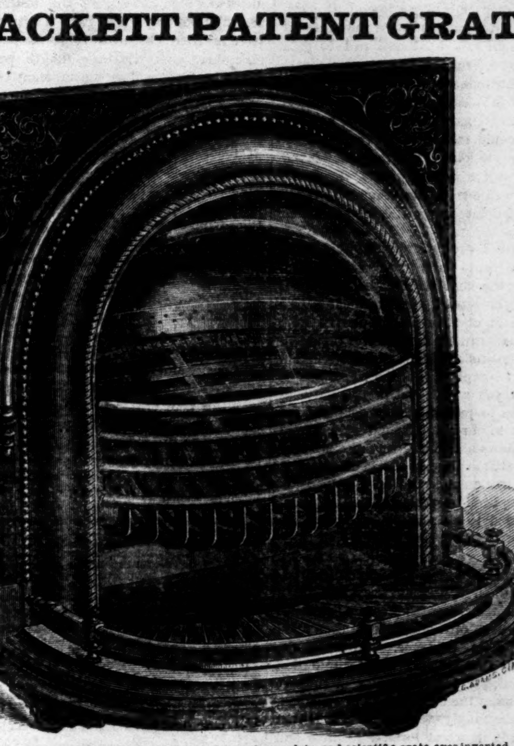

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WHO OWN OUR SHIPS?

Tonnage of the Unknown Towns of Maine.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

The report of Edward Young, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, has been published. Young is a Philadelphian, who spent several years in getting up puffing biographies of the manufacturers there. He is an amiable, weak, superserviceable victim and factotum of the Kelley interest. While David A Wells was Commissioner of the Revenue, Young regarded him with timid admiration as a man who was audacious enough to hold office with independence. It is needless to say that the present Bureau of Statistics, while employing forty-one persons, has only one man in it of any purpose, force, or knowledge, and that is the Chief Clerk, Mr. E B Elliott, of Massachusetts.

The only information in Young's report is that referring to navigation. He alleges that on the 30th of last June our total tonnage was 3,946,150 tons, comprised in 28,138 vessels, of which a little more than one-half were sailing craft. This is an increase over the preceding year of only 201,831, or about 4 per cent.

The New York port district contains nearly one-fourth of all our tonnage, or 968,928 tons. Philadelphia follows, with 290,000; Boston, with 281,000; and then Buffalo, with 140,055. The fifth place (mirabile dictu!) is Bath, Maine, with 135,408 Here we perceive what is the matter with the Hon. John Lynch. A town which nobody ever heard of, except upon compulsion, to be the fifth in importance as a vessel-owning place, must of course want no ships bought abroad. The State of Maine owns more vessels, according to this report, than run on all the the Western rivers, and it has five-sixths as many vessels as are owned by America on all the Western lakes. Its tonnage is 516,299, second only to New York, and 46,000 tons more than Boston and all the ports of Massachusetts. The tonnage on all the Western rivers is only 326,478, St. Louis leading off with 87,000, Cincinnati following with 74,000, Pittsburg with 72,000, and then Galena, Illinois, with 17,212, or two-thirds more than Louisville and Memphis. The lake tonnage, altogether, is set down at 680,464, Buffalo leading, Oswego coming second, Chicago third, with 94,216 tons, and Detroit and Cleveland fourth and fifth.

Bath, Maine, being the fifth port in vessel-property on all our waters, Baltimore is the sixth, with 103,094. Then seventh, eighth and ninth stand the three unknown towns of Waldoboro, Maine; Portland, Maine, and Belfast, Maine. Each of these contain more vessel-property than New Orleans by from 10,000 to 30,000 tons. On the Pacific coast tonnage is only 149,748, little more than that of Bath, Maine.

☞ Four boys, who lately started from Philadelphia, with revolvers and a capital of $700, for the purpose of becoming bandits on the plains, were arrested at Pittsburg and sent home to their mothers.

☞ A tavern-keeper in Bremen, Austria, had his servant girl arrested for guzzling twenty-three bottles of his beer in one evening. Her excuse was, that she had been very hungry.

☞ A Des Moines Sunday-school teacher addressed an unruly pupil in the following scripture: "G—d— you, little scoundrel, I'll kick you out of this Sunday-school in two minutes if you do that again!"

☞ Among the many articles of value which Treasurer Spinner has charge of, in the vaults of the Treasury, is a large bottle of attar of roses, presented to President Van Buren by the King of Siam, valued at $800.

☞ Among the regimental flags captured by the Germans at Metz, and which are deposited in the arsenal at Berlin, are several bearing the inscriptions of Marengo, Wagram, Lutzen and Solferino.

☞ It is proposed to erect a hospital in New York for the cure of tobacco chewers and smokers.

☞ The hight of a Pi-Ute's ambition is to marry a woman with a winter's store of dried grasshoppers.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—Clear and growing cold. Monongahela 4 feet 8 inches and falling. No arrivals except the regular packets. Departed—Brill, for Nashville. Yeager and Wild Duck are loading for New Orleans and St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—River 14 feet; has been stationary for the last 24 hours. Arrived and departed—St. Charles, for Pittsburg. The John Kyle is preparing for New Orleans to-night. Weather cloudy. Temperature 43.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 6.—Weather chiefly cloudy and gradually growing colder, with strong signs of snow. Mercury below 50 all day, but now 38. The river has risen six inches with six feet to Cairo and Louisville. Port list—Kate Kinney, Louisville to New Orleans, 8 p. m.; H. S. Turner, New Orleans to Louisville, 2 a m.; Mollie Ragan, Cairo and return, 7 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Exchange, Louisville to New Orleans, 2 p. m.; LeClaire No. 2, Eastport to Louisville, 2 p. m.; Rose Hite, Louisville and return, 5 p. m; Minnie, to Memphis. All the packets and passing boats had good trips. The Kate Kinney added vastly here. The Eckert is pulling at the hull of the City of Evansville with effect to-day.

CAIRO, Dec. 6.—Tom Rees, Cairo to St. Louis, 10 p. m; Milbury, Memphis to Evansville, 2 a. m.; Alex. Mitchell, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3; Leonidas, Louisville to New Orleans, 5; Utah, Little Rock to St. Louis, 5; Nora, Pittsburg to Galveston, 10; Mary Alice, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 2 p. m.; Tobe Hurt, Nashville packet, 2. River rose 2 inches. Cloudy. Mercury 42.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Bismarck, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Rock Island, Keokuk. Departed—City of Alton, Vicksburg; Bon Accord, Mound City; J. H. Wilson, Ohio river. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 5.—Weather clear. Mercury 50. River stationary. Arkansas falling with seven feet to Little Rock. Arrived—Wal', from Arkansas; Holston, from Cairo. Departed—Utah, Belle Memphis, to St. Louis; Waunita and Belfast, to New Orleans; Rubicon, to Vicksburg; Virginia, to Louisville.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 35. River stationary. Business brisk. Arrived—Belle Lee, from New Orleans; Trader, from Pittsburg; Mary Miller, from Evansville. Departed—Belle St. Louis, Mollie Able and City of Cairo, for St. Louis; Marble City, for Cairo; Legal Tender, for White river. The Caldwell, which sunk in White river cut-off last night, had 600 bales of cotton on board, which will probably be saved.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 5.—Up—Marcella, Florence Belle, and Yazoo. Down—Hartford and Clarksville. The river is rising. The weather is clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 6.—Down—Forsyth, Celeste, Richmond, Magenta, Silver Lake No. 4, Wicks, Porgeud, Waunita, Bell Yazoo. River rising. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6—Arrived—Thompson Dean, Olive Branch, and Mollie Moore, from St. Louis; City of Quincy, from Louisville. Departed—C. B. Church, for Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Departed—Thompson Dean, for St. Louis; Pestona and barges, for Cincinnati; Dunbam, for Arkansas river.

A horrible accident occurred on the Southside depot Island, at Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday night last, by which William Robinson, one of the colored hands employed on the upper section of the road, was run over by a train and terribly crushed, one of his legs being cut off near the body and the other just above the ankle. He had gone into the caboose to get a drink of water, and in stepping out was caught by a passing train, the engine of which passed over him. His injuries were of such a character that death ensued the same night. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and seven children.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "The experiment by Gen. Beauregard, President of the Carrollton Railroad Company, of the traction system for propelling street cars was satisfactory. The car ran to and fro very smoothly indeed, being made to go fast or slow at will. It remains to be seen whether the system will work on a long line with a large number of cars."

The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church South, which met in Greensboro on the 23d ult., had a very harmonious session, and got through a good deal of work pertaining to the good of the church in the bounds of the Conference.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have reduced our Black Velvet Ribbons, the best quality in the market, to the following prices: No. 1 to 37½c; No. 1½, 57½c; 2, 72½c; 3, 95c; 4, $1 35; 5, $1 65; 6, $2 00; 6½, $2 25; 7, $2 50; 8, $2 75; 9, $3; 10, $3 30; 11, $3 60; 12, $3 90; 13, $4 20; 14, $4 50; 16, $4 80; 17, $5; 18, $5 10; 20, $5 40.

We have also reduced our C. B. Corsets to 85c, and our No. 6 Corsets to $1 50, both good Corsets and great bargains.

Our entire stock of the New Brittain Company's Merino Underwear again reduced from 10 to 25 per ct.

Real Vienna Empress Kid Gloves still at 90c a pair.

Zephyr Worsteds in all shades at 20c an ounce. Colored Satins in all shades still at $2 25 a yard. Splendid Embr'd Slippers from 75c up.

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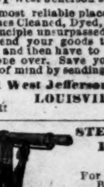

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Cotton, the market opened dull but closed active; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; receipts 20,000 barrels; superfine Western $5@5 25; common to good extra $5 [illegible]; good to choice $6@6 25; common to choice $6 [illegible]6 65; extra Ohio $6 [illegible]; St. Louis $6@8 25. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 90½@90c. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; receipts 128,000 bushels; old spring $1 20@1 25; new do $1 27@1 29; amber State $1 40@1 46; white do $1 65@1 77½c. Western red amber $1 45@1 46. Rye is heavy. Barley, the market is dull and prices are drooping; State 90@95c, and Canada West $1 05. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced 1@2c; receipts 45,000 bushels; No 1 mixed 75@81c; new 74@78c; yellow 78@81c. Oats are dull and prices are drooping; receipts 54,000 bushels; Western 59@60c, and Ohio 59½@61c. Hay is unchanged. Hops are quiet. Coffee is dull and the market is unsettled; sales of 600 bags of Rio on private terms. Sugar, Cuba 9½@10½c, and Porto Rico 10@10½c. Molasses, New Orleans 65@75c. Rice 6½@7c. Petroleum, crude 13c and refined 23c. Provisions are dull; old mess pork $22 50; new mess $21; prime mess $17@17 50; new do $22 50; mess, seller February, $20. Beef, mess $15; extra mess $15@18; beef hams, smoked, 29@31c; prime mess $28@32; India mess $30@32; beef hams, plain, 13@14c; shoulders 8@8½c; Cumberland middles 10@10½c; short rib middles 11@11½c; short clear middles 11½@12c. Lard 11½@13½c for steam. Butter 14@30c for Western; State 20@40c. Cheese 13@16½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $5 [illegible] for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is light but holders are firm; spring $1 37@1 38; red amber $1 44@1 46. Rye, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unsettled at 59@60c for Western and Ohio. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; new 77@79c; old mixed 79@81c. Mess pork is unchanged. Beef is steady. Tierce beef is in light supply and the market is very firm. Cut meats are unchanged. Bacon is in fair export demand. Lard, the market is steady. Eggs, 32@33c for fresh and 28½c for limed.

DRY GOODS—Business in this line continues languid, with but few changes in quotations. The most important change to-day was an advance in Gardner's prints to 10c by a leading jobbing house which controls them. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are in ample supply and are relatively selling at low enough rates, as are mous de laines. There are a variety of colored cottons which will bare a further reduction.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; middling 14½c. Flour and grain markets are unchanged. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm. Sugar, the demand is fair but at lower rates; New Orleans 9½@12½c. Molasses is in fair demand but at lower rates, at 75@80c. Oils are unchanged; Linseed oil, there is only a limited jobbing demand. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand at 26c. Butter, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm. Cloverseed, the demand is good at full prices, $10 [illegible]. Timothy seed is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flaxseed is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Pork is quiet and unchanged in every respect; it is saleable at $19, but is held at $19 50. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect; saleable at 11½@12c, but is held ¼c higher. Bulk meats, the market is quiet and weak; sales shoulders at 6½c; clear rib at 9½c; clear sides at 10½c loose and 25 days in salt. Hogs, the market opened firm but closed dull, closing at $6 50@6 50; receipts 7,850 head. Whisky is in fair demand and prices have advanced to 85@86c. Green meats are active; sales of 800,000 lbs shoulders at 6c; sides 8½@9c for clear rib and clear sides, seller December. Gold 110⅛. Exchange at par. Money market easy.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 14½c. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; superfine winter $4 75@4 25; extra $4 50@4 60; double extra $4 75@4 85. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; No 2 red winter $1 29; No 1 do $1 35. Corn, the market is dull and unchanged at 53@57c for yellow. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 43@44c. Rye and Barley, there is nothing doing. Highwines are firm at 86c. Tobacco is unchanged. Hemp, the market is unchanged; new undressed $1 65@1 90. Bagging 28c. Provisions, the market is steady and unchanged; mess pork $19 25@19 50. Bulk meats, shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10½c and clear sides 11c; fully cured meats are ½c higher. Bacon, clear sides are lower at 15c; hams, sugar-cured, 20½@21c. Lard is dull and jobbing at 12½c for choice, and 14½c for keg. Hogs, the market opened firm but at lower prices and were in demand at the close at the extreme market rates at $6@6 25, but the sales were mostly at $6 50. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,700 bbls flour, 14,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels corn, 5,900 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 200 bushels barley, 4,435 head hogs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is dull and nominal. Wheat, No 2 spring is quiet but firmer, closing at $1 06½@1 06⅝; this afternoon the market was dull at $1 05½@1 05¾. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull at 51½c for No 2; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Oats, No 2 is quiet but ½c lower at 38c. Rye, the market is dull and prices have declined ¼@½c, closing at 61c for No 2. Barley, No 2 is dull, closing at 77@77½c. Highwines are dull, closing at 85@85½c for iron-bound cooperage. Provisions are more active and steady; mess pork $18 75 cash, and $18 25@18 50 for future delivery. Lard 11½c cash and 11½@11⅝c for future delivery. Hogs, dressed are firmer at $7 50@8; live hogs are 10@15c lower at $6@6 40. Cattle are very dull at $4 [illegible]. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 8,000 bbls of flour, 55,000 bushels wheat, 42,000 bushels corn, 20,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 7,000 bushels barley, 6,500 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 2,000 barrels flour, 366 bushels wheat, 16,000 bushels corn, 740 bushels oats, rye none, 3,000 bushels barley, 590 head hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Cotton is in fair demand but at lower rates; middling uplands 14¾@15c; receipts 11,590 bales; sales 10,500 bales. Flour is quiet and weak; superfine winter $4 87½@5; double extra $5 25@5 50; triple extra $5 50@6 25. Pork, the demand is fair and market firm; mess $22 25@22 50 for old. Bacon, shoulders 14½c. Sugar, prime 10@10½c. Molasses, prime is firmer at 58@56c. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 12½; sight drafts on New York ⅛ discount. Gold 110⅜.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; extra Western $5 75@6 25. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 35@1 38. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; white 71@72c; yellow 73@75c. Oats, the market is dull and prices have declined to 48@49c. Rye, the market is dull but unchanged. Provisions, there is no business doing. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal; family winter $5 00@5 50. Wheat, there is only a limited jobbing demand; Indiana $1 40@1 41; amber $1 43@1 47. Rye is unchanged. Oats are unchanged. Corn is dull and prices are drooping; yellow 76@78c; new 74@76c. Pork is dull and prices are drooping; mess $21@22 50. Petroleum, crude 15½@15¾c, and refined 23½@24c. Whisky is dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm at 14c; receipts for the past day 4,637 bales; shipments for the same time 5,387 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Corn, the heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 68c. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 50c. Hay, the market is heavy at $22@24. Bran is steady at $22. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal. Bulk meats are dull and prices have declined; shoulders 8c; sides 10@11c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—Petroleum, crude, the market is steady with a moderate demand; there is no inquiry for next year's delivery; sales of 5,000 bbls on the spot at 9½c; also sales of 1,000 bbls at 9c; seller December 9½c bid. Refined is quiet and weak; sales of 500 bbls on the spot at 23½c; seller the last half of the month 23½@23¾c; buyer January and seller February 22½c.

Cotton Statement.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton is dull and prices are nominal; middling 14½c; sales of 100 bales; receipts for the past day 2,210 bales; stock on hand 30,290 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.—Cotton is quiet; middling 14½@14¾c; sales of 1,500 bales; receipts for past day 3,553 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 455 bales; stock on hand 60,860 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—Cotton is in fair demand but at lower rates; good ordinary 13½c; sales of 800 bales; receipts for the past day 1,335 bales; stock on hand 34,860 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm at 14½@14½c; sales 2,000 bales; receipts for the past day 4,215 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 5,300 bales; stock on hand 76,346 bales.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Dec. 6.—Hogs, the arrivals are fair; the best are selling at $6 75@7; light fair at $6 25@6 75. Cattle run fair, but are selling slow at $5 50@7 25; common 5@6. Sheep run light and very common; the best are selling at $4 50@4 75; common to fair $3@4.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Dec. 6.—Beef cattle, receipts 753 head; the market is moderately active and prices are unchanged; sales of extra at $12@13 per cwt; first quality $11@11 50; second quality $8 50@9 50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 11,815 head; good lots are easily disposed off at fair rates and prices are unchanged; sales in lots at $1 25@2 each; extra $4 50@5 50.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1870.

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Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Woodford cheese factory has closed for the season.

Benjamin W. Wollum, of Woodford, has sold two trotting colts to a New York man for $6,900.

A Paducah doctor apologizes for being present at a wedding, saying that "he was on an electioneering tour"—for future contingencies.

A philosophical young lady of Lexington thus moralizes on Monday's storm: "It is wisely ordained that the same wind that sweeps our dresses aside also fills the eyes of naughty young men with dust."

This is the latest cat story, from the Lexington Press: "Mr. J. F. Dean, stable-keeper, on Mulberry street, has a cat and a rat that play together, as kindly as though they belonged to the same specie. It is not exactly a fulfillment of scriptures, yet it is quite as remarkable as the lion lying down with the lamb, &c.

The panic among the Paducah negroes, arising from the report that the doctors in that city were after them for dissecting purposes, has become serious. The Mayor, put on an extra police force with the view of calming the fears of the negroes and, if possible, finding out the authors of the absurd story.

The Statesman of Lexington says: "We learn from an attache of the Kentucky Central railroad that there was a suspicion that the bridge over Bank Lick creek was burned last week by some hog men, as there was quite a number of hogs in market, and they thought this might prevent others from getting there for a few days, and consequently those on hand would advance a fraction in price."

A part of a brick wall of one of the burnt buildings on St. Clair street, in Frankfort, fell about 9 o'clock on Monday morning. Two men—Montague and Griffey—were at work within reach of the falling brick, both of whom received injuries. The former was entirely covered by the brick, but fortunately escaped with a few cuts on the head. Griffey's legs were severely bruised, but no bones were broken. Both of them had been warned not to work within reach of the wall, and preparations were being made to pull it down.

The Frankfort Yeoman has the following interesting item to naturalists: "We are indebted to Mr David Bisset, Jr., one of the contractors for the construction of the locks and dams on the Kentucky river, for a very valuable natural curiosity, which reached us safely by express. It is a mammoth's tooth of immense size, with all of the enamel in a proper state of preservation. It was exhumed from a depth of seven feet below the Kentucky river, while excavation was being made for lock No. 6, being found imbedded in a strata of oxide of iron, blue clay and large gravel. When first taken out, Mr. Bisset informs us it was even more perfect than now, but exposure to the atmosphere has caused part of its root to crumble."

The Frankfort Yeoman says that "on Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, there came very near being another collision between two trains on the railroad at Frankfort, which, had it occurred, would have been disastrous indeed. As a hog train heavily laden was leaving the city and crossing the bridge over the river another train, coming from the opposite direction, emerged from the cut near the west end of the bridge. By great exertion the trains were stopped so as to prevent collision, but not until the engines were within twenty feet of each other. A very few minutes later and it is not unlikely the two would have met at full speed [a mile from town, and there would have been occasion to record a further loss of life, resulting from carelessness or mismanagement." The Yeoman, taking this almost accident as a text, reads the President and Directors of the Short-line Road a lecture for what it alleges is the carelessness and mismanagement displayed on the road.

We are assured by our Washington correspondent, on what seems to be reliable authority, that the English mission has not been tendered Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee.

The President sticks to the San Domingo land swindle with the ardor of a man who is sure he will make at least one thousand per cent. on the investment of somebody else's money.

According to the philosophy of the President, the defeat of the Radicals in Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama, "was owing to rebel violence and intimidation." This in spite of local partisan militiamen and Federal troops acting as Radical election committees. The President, however, has hopes that the guilty States will soon be "reconstructed." Ah, ha!

An autumn of hardly equaled mildness continues to keep us company across the threshold of winter. The two or three days of sharp weather we have had since the first of September only served to render the delicious atmosphere and sunshine the more palpable to the sense. The gale of Monday was a mere *ad interim* affair. Yesterday was quite faultless, and had the late ordinance vetoed by the Mayor been in force there would have been work for the police.

The Kansas editors are very kind to one another. The Marysville Locomotive speaks of the editor of the Kansas City News as "an 18 carat dead beat and fraud," and of the editor of the Olathe News Letter as "a first-class sausage-cover and an unmitigated blackguard." It is only where these knightly editorial courtesies are habitually observed that the profession of journalism attains its highest degree of respectability and refinement.

The New York Tribune, excusing (of course) the outrage of Governor SMITH in Alabama, says "it was necessary to fight the devil with fire." This is always the Radical argument. It gives the name of devil to everything that is not in its interest, and fights its own creation accordingly with fire. It wants only a pretext, and that it never fails to find in false assumptions and illogical shams which disgrace the very name of Republicanism.

Previous to the recent election in Missouri, the President promised to make Senator DRAKE, of that State, Judge of the United States Court of Claims. DRAKE now demands a fulfillment of the promise. GRANT suggests that, owing to certain incongruities of Then and Now, it would be eminently politic in DRAKE to hold on fast to his Senatorial honors. But the Judgeship of the Court of Claims is a fat life-position, while the Missouri Senatorship, so far as DRAKE is concerned, is a precarious affair. *That's* why DRAKE insists. Politics be hanged, so he gets the Judgeship.

Already we begin to hear it hinted that Governor VANCE, of North Carolina, will not be admitted to the seat in the United States Senate which he was elected to last week by the General Assembly of his State. Why? Because he is not a Radical. On this point the Chicago Tribune says:

> It is said, and truly, that he participated, as Governor of the State, in the rebellion, and, therefore, never having been pardoned, he is ineligible. Several other persons, equally ineligible, and for the same cause, have been admitted by both Houses to seats in Congress. All that is required is the formal passage of a resolution removing the disqualification. This has been done in the cases of several persons elected to Congress, and in ten thousand cases of other persons. Why should there be any special objection in the case of VANCE? He has been elected as a Democrat. But that can make no justifiable objection to his admission to an office for which he has been elected. He received the votes of two-thirds of the members of the State Legislature. Had he been a Republican, the men who now object to his admission would have clamored for the removal of the legal disability. If the disability of VANCE be not removed, then the real reason will be that he is a Democrat. This is wholly untenable; as a party, act it is most impolitic and indefensible, and, therefore, we hope that there will be no objection anywhere to his admission.

The President's Gabble.

General GRANT has been closeted with so many suspicious characters lately, that it is idle to speculate upon the paternity of his message. While the San Domingo feature is evidently inherited from the President himself, we discover the cock-eye of Gen. BUTLER in that part relating to our disputes with England, and though the voice be the voice of GRANT, we detect the hand of CAMERON in all that relates to the tariff. It is manifestly a caucus product, and great care has been taken to blur every lineament that might encourage the adherents of either Republican faction to claim it as their own. Nearly all of the message is devoted to our foreign relations, Indian affairs, the public lands and references to the department reports, thus dodging all those great domestic questions which come home to the business and bosoms of our people and concern the life of our institutions. By discussing matters not within the scope of existing agitations and by touching gingerly and oracularly on our leading domestic issues, the political sachems constituting the President's council of war have devised a very creditable piece of strategy. If they could not soothe and harmonize the conflicting elements of the party they have at least avoided embroiling them still more and sought to gain time for future maneuvers. As an expedient designed to gain time for the President during a delicate crisis in his management of his own party, the message is as cunning as the combined ingenuity of BUTLER, CAMERON, and the Cabinet could make it, but as a document pretending to foreshadow the policy of our present rulers and to guide the public mind to a safe solution of the many vexed points of domestic politics it is a blank failure.

To scare his refractory followers back into the ranks and to convince them that the war and its immediate issues are not yet settled, the President places the skeleton of the rebellion in the foreground and rattles its ghastly bones in their faces—tells them that reconstruction is not yet complete; that the whole people have not yet acquiesced in the national obligation to pay the public debt and the pensions to our soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans; that the constitutional amendments are in danger, and that the free exercise of the elective franchise has been by violence and intimidation denied to citizens in several of the States lately in rebellion. Some of these statements have been mercilessly exposed and ridiculed by leading Republican papers, and, though they reappear in a Presidential message, they rest for credence upon partisan bitterness rather than upon any tangible evidence. As to the statement that violence and intimidation have denied the free exercise of suffrage to citizens in the States lately in rebellion, it is exceedingly vague. It is true that violence in its worst form, a ruthless and tyrannical exercise of power, has denied the free exercise of suffrage to white citizens in the States lately in rebellion, but this is the avowed policy of Gen. GRANT and his party, a policy which he does not in his message condemn or propose to abandon. If a people thus wronged and insulted in the tenderest part, should retaliate the wrong upon their domineering oppressors and meet force with force as far as they were able, the blame of a result so natural is to be shared at least by those who make unequal and oppressive laws.

But the statement is not only a poor argument for adhering to a policy which produces such results, but it is exceedingly questionable as a matter of fact. The whole Republican policy in the South has professedly aimed at overawing, disarming and shackling the rebels while protecting the newly enfranchised. For this the Constitution has been ignored or patched as the case seemed to require; all the structures of local government have been torn down and rebuilt; usurping governors have been installed by force over disfranchised people; the army has been used without remorse and courts-martial have dealt out punishments without law. If all this has not secured the desired end, why should such a system be continued when the President confesses that all these crimes against law and liberty, against peace and equity, have been committed in vain?

The truth is—and it is getting through the skulls of a great many Republicans—that all this raw-head and bloody bones about rebel outrages on Union men and negroes in the South, is the veriest party clap-trap where it is not the direct result of a party tyranny established by the Republicans themselves. When an ill-looking young man, of good or bad promise, is rejected by an heiress, the sympathies of his set are lavished upon him, and they all affirm that she scorned him because he was poor. They will not tolerate for a moment the suggestion that she refused him because she did not like him. Just so if a bully or a blackguard of the Radical persuasion loses his life in a Southern brawl, or if a scoundrel makes himself so obnoxious that no decent neighborhood can tolerate his presence, it is, of course, set down as a rebel outrage, committed on account of the man's politics. And just as long as such materials can be worked up and passed upon the people of the North as proofs of Southern savagery and lawlessness, just so long will this Administration postpone the restoration of peace and the forms and usages of republican government in the South.

In regard to San Domingo Gen. GRANT is as earnest as BILLY McGARRAHAN ever was in the matter of the New Idria mine. It is evidently the only part of the message he had set his heart on. He could be induced to strike out every word about amnesty, but not a word would he omit from the *ad captandum* argument somebody made for him in behalf of those promising lots that are said to be staked off in his name upon the Bay of Samana. He wants his cigars free of duty, and he announces to all neighboring powers interested in slave property, that he proposes to convert San Domingo into a place of refuge for all the slaves that can be enticed away from their owners. Is it not singular that he should display such a disregard of international comity in the very message in which he complains of the action of Mexico in regard to her free zone? We ask Mexico to abolish her free zone merely because it renders more difficult the execution of our revenue laws within the bounds of our own territory, and then in our Presidential message we announce to neighboring nations our purpose of converting San Domingo into an American colony in order to render their slave property valueless!

There are considerations connected with this project of transforming the West Indies into a number of free negro States to be admitted into our Union, that we shall revert to at another time. The President's suggestions about civil service reform, and the ambiguities with which he fights the ambiguity of tariff reform, are also worthy of separate articles. For the present we content ourselves with saying that the message, cautious as it is, indicates that the whole power of the Administration will be sedulously used in the interests of the monopolists and for the obstruction, if not the utter defeat of tariff reform. Whether BUTLER'S project of a British imbroglio, and GRANT'S San Domingo treaty, with a little civil service reform, will be sufficient to harmonize the Liberal Republicans and divert their attention from the cause that is dearest to the Western heart, is a problem that will hardly be settled until the next Congress meets.

Kentucky Jurymen.

The old common-law regulations pertaining to the admissibility of testimony were doubtless very wise when first adopted. In the times when great nobles were often unlettered men, when the mass of the gentry were extremely rude, and the mass of the people barbarously ignorant; in those times when men of the least cultivation were so rare and valuable that a condemned criminal was allowed to claim "benefit of clergy" and escape capital punishment by simply proving that he could write, it was certainly wise in the educated lawyers of so dark an age to trust as little as possible to the unenlightened faculties of clownish jurymen. Hence the precautions taken in the rules of evidence to exclude all testimony that might have undue influence with the thick witted men who constituted the juries of the period. But this jealousy of misleading influences hampered investigation to such a degree that, as education progressed, the barriers were gradually thrown down and the sources of evidence were widened wherever trial by jury was established. Improvements of the common law in this respect have been great even in England, and very marked in those States of this Union that were blessed with common schools. As confidence in the general culture of the people has grown, confidence in the capacity of juries to weigh and sift all the testimony bearing upon any given case has grown. Here in Kentucky, however, we have a class of reasoners who insist that the people are as ignorant and as incompetent to analyze testimony as were the English hinds of the dark ages. True, they do not say this in so many words, but they do say so in effect, when they insist on holding the present generation of Kentuckians by the same leading strings, and tying them down as jurymen by the same narrow rules which were applied in a spirit of mistrust to their rude forefathers whose bones have moldered in English graveyards centuries ago. Opposition to negro testimony after the abolition of slavery could rest upon no foundation but an utter want of confidence in the capacity of Kentucky jurymen to weigh such testimony with good sense and impartiality. We are glad to see that the people are beginning to take this view of it. The following letter to the Paducah Kentuckian contains arguments on this subject which can neither be refuted nor evaded:

> I have always been a pro-slavery man and opposed to that system of legislation which culminated in the negro's freedom and right to vote, but these have been bestowed upon him by Federal authority—and the laws of Kentucky have made him competent to contract with the white man—and contract marriage—his children to take his estate by inheritance, and established a system of schools for the negro children of the State. All this being done, why not make the negro a competent witness in our State courts? The Federal authority is determined to force, in some way or other, Kentucky to permit the negro to testify in the State courts.
>
> But the other day our able and patriotic Circuit Judge, A. R. Boone, was brought to this city to answer an indictment for refusing to let a negro testify in his court. As the law now is in Kentucky he decided the case correctly, but let us look at the consequences; every Democratic Judge in the State who refuses the negro evidence in his court will be indicted, they will be annoyed, and finally compelled to surrender their office to some Radical whose mouth is now open to get it.
>
> It would greatly perplex the Radicals for our next Legislature to make the negro a competent witness; this movement would take about all the stock in trade that the Radicals have in this State from them. The negro himself doesn't want to testify in the State courts. Why? If he wants to sue a man in Graves or Calloway for some trifling amount, he is delighted to sue him at Paducah; comes with his negro friends, swears himself and his friends, looks at the big men who helped to make him free; gets a judgment. All of them get big fees, go home boasting that they have broken up their adversary: case cost him $500; when this little matter could have been tried by the justice in the neighborhood, and justice done all parties, and cost only a few dollars.
>
> But I am told the negro won't swear the truth. Then don't believe him when you are on the bench or jury; you can give his evidence such weight as you please. If he won't swear the truth before the people among whom he lives, will he swear it before his friends any sooner who come around occasionally to see justice done him? I suppose no. When ne gets from home, if he be a bad negro, where he is not known, then he has an opportunity to ruin the white man by his perjury. As the law is now administered, the negro has all the advantages, and it is a good thing for the United States Marshal, Clerks, etc. Is it not right that the negro should testify? Suppose an outlaw enters a church of negroes, and there in the presence of a thousand men shoots down the minister. He goes unpunished because no white person saw him commit the murder. The fiend may enter the house of that old man and woman, who live in sight of the temple of justice, (that old man and woman scoured your pants, nursed you and helped to raise you); yet he may there, in the presence of the parents and younger sisters, commit an infamous offense on the child of fifteen years, walk away boldly, and exclaim to himself, I am all right, nobody there but negroes, and, looking at the very court-house itself, he exclaims that judge and grand jury won't let them niggers tell what I have done. Suppose Judge BIGGER, in returning to his country home, meets his enemy and is murdered. No eye sees it but that of a colored man who happens to be passing. The murderer must go unpunished, although every man in the county would believe the negro's evidence as to the murder, especially if corroborated by circumstances.
>
> I take the bold ground that it is the duty of our Legislature to remove this discrepancy about evidence in courts by preventing the negro to testify. I know this position will incur the censure of old friends, but I believe it is right. I believe it is for the interest of the whites more than the blacks, and I ask that those who disagree with me shall pause and give this matter a full, fair and unprejudiced investigation. I believe you will come to the same conclusions that I have. This measure has been regarded by many as unpopular, yet the great mass of the people, when spoken to privately, are for it. Politicians are shy on this question. Mr. Editor, I have occupied too much of your space. Respectfully,
>
> GEO. H. MORROW.
>
> PADUCAH, KY., Nov. 26, 1870.

Gen. Halleck's Report.

Gen. HALLECK'S attempt in his recent report to relieve the army from the odium and degradation to which it has been exposed by being placed at the beck of any Internal Revenue subordinate, and employed in party strategy, has called forth general encomiums from the conservative press. The New York World says of it:

> General SHERMAN has manifested in his recent report an instructive perception of the situation, but in his recommendations failed to go to the root of the evil, as we explained a day or two since. From another quarter of the army, however, has come a manly protest and a proposition of thorough reform. To General HALLECK the country owes in this business a debt of gratitude. The advantage of General HALLECK'S study and training as a publicist is here most apparent. His treatise on International Law won for him deserved honor wherever the English tongue is spoken and there is intelligence enough to appreciate the value of the law of nations; but if he can be the means of restoring the administration of the public affairs of his country, in respect to use of the army, to the standard of the earlier and better days of the Republic, he will have earned honor far beyond anything he has yet secured.

☞ We were not sorry to see the great pedestrian bore, E. Payson Weston, fail again in the attempt to walk so many miles in so many hours. But if he will attempt to walk to the middle of the Hudson river and stay there so many hours, or even days, or weeks, we will promise to be very sorry if he should fail in that.

☞ HORACE GREELEY was arrested in Cincinnati the other day for breaking into a furniture store and stealing two chairs. It is hardly necessary to say that it was not the great farmer and planter of that name. Everybody knows that his kleptomania runs only in the direction of agricultural implements.

☞ A Toronto paper having said that a certain doctor there was "formerly a coachman," it finds itself sued for libel and damages to the amount of $20,000. The paper no doubt told the truth; and it may now tell another truth by declaring that the doctor's former employer had a fool for a coachman.

☞ The Mother's Friend says "never reprove a child harshly for chewing, or smoking, or swearing." No, never reprove him harshly. The only way to cure him is to thrash him within an inch of his life.

☞ An exchange says "Gen. HOOKER is for war with England—war to the knife." So is Gen. BUTLER, with the simple difference that he is for war, not to the knife, but to the spoon.

☞ GRANT is no longer "a man of straw." He has transferred his devotions from mint julep to hot whisky punches.

THE COURTS.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. D. HOKE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870.

Cases set for trial at the December term:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1870.

James Guest vs Peter Portman.
C A Osborn vs Wm Murray.
Gheens & Co vs Catharine Lornice.
J B Walker vs M Williams, et al.
George Millikin vs Shipley & Black.
James Sand vs Hiram Wright.
B D Hyam vs Thos R Brown.
Gray & Callahan vs J F Gamble.
H I Craycroft vs Hilger & Voss.
Speed, Magens & Co vs A Dohn & Marks.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1870.

Mary Humberry vs Geo Detweiler.
G P Miller vs Alfred Bibb.
L T Sedgwick vs Johnston & Ryan.
Dan Batman vs P M Kegney.
Wm Wacker vs A Harris, 2 cases.
Mary Murphy vs G Nolin.
J D Nally vs J S Henshaw.
D Zahner vs John Webb.
John Griffith vs Wm Scott.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

J M Stokes & Son vs B Marks.
George Williams vs Peter Lewis.
Joseph Mitchell vs Pyne & Creighton.
M Lyons vs M Lyons.
W Brown vs Joon McGreevy.
James Clarke vs Summerville & Herndon.
R B Smock vs N P Tutewiler.
J D Rutledge vs S M Woodsmall.
G W & M E Stewart vs Samuel Rothchild.
J S Edwards vs J Yates.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

Wm Harman vs H J Smith.
S A Judt vs Stephen Barnes.
A Hamilton vs Davis & Gentry.
Carrie Wilson vs Delia Randolph.
J M Hipkins vs C Sheppard et al.
T T Shreve vs W C Mills.
Jacob Goss vs M Ford and wife.
Michael Brand vs Henry Ruding.
Squire May and wife vs M Stone.
Chas Houngs vs M & F G Ulrich.

MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1870.

Geo W Gray vs Joseph Gray.
D Montz vs James Jamerson.
Duvall & Ketchum vs the Industrial Commercial Gazette.
H C Smith vs J Hull & Bro.
Jno Speer vs John Riley.
F G Foster vs Delia Randolph.
Jacob Noble vs Wm Weiss.
E Cook, agent, vs H Krippenstapel.
H W Hawes vs Alex Sayres.
Josephine Duker vs Thos Watson.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1870.

August Westerman vs Joseph Roth.
F J Yeager, trustee, vs L W Sale et al.
Wm H Page vs Joseph Snyder.
Rinkintz & Wolf vs Chas Walker.
James Reedy vs Philip Fisher.
Mike Seymour vs Jno Finnell.
W A Walker vs E D Kennedy.
Jno Higgins & Co vs A Dohn & Marks.
Jesse Nelson vs Ernest Loop.
Mary Oliver vs J M Duncan.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1870.

D W Richards vs E Fehring and wife.
Thos Kelly vs E H Vernon.
J H Kellar vs Joseph Wilhartz.
D C Jones vs William Weems.
Harvey McCuish vs J H Kitzero.
F H Theising vs F Browner.
Mary Klooz, adm'x, vs L Harbenstein.
J A Kircher vs Terrill & Saddler.
Mary Sheehan vs Philip Murphy.
James McQuillan vs Williams & Downing.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.

Jno Brown & Co vs Tibbens & Puttorff.
Geo Schuler vs Jas E Brown.
F A O'Brian vs Louis Bache.
Dr Jno Drye vs R S Looney.
Dr T W Colescott vs S B Briscoe.
Clements Fehlers vs Joseph Bishop.
Pierce Cooper vs Wm Hardin.
Whittaker & Gowdy vs Geo Detweiler.
J L Deppen vs J Schaurer.
Burch & wife vs Gheens & Bro.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1870.

Wm McDonough vs John A. Dickinson.
Joseph Schneider vs C Webster et al.
Joseph Graham vs H Smith.
C Haynes, use of H M Lane, vs Aiken & Drummond.
M J Hewlett, use of H M Lane, vs same.
Caroline Kohn, assignee, vs Abraham Goldsmith.
H H Phillip et al vs H S Lyter.
John Hoskins vs Citizens' Passenger Railway Company.

[illegible]

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

[illegible]

...ministratrix of the estate of J. H. Grauman, deceased, and guardian of his infant heirs, and Meyer Kraft.

Suit to compel a settlement of the estate of J. H. Grauman.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Thomas J. Parker admitted as an attorney.

A writ de lunatico inquirendo, on motion of Commonwealth's attorney, returnable at once, was issued in the case of Timothy Whitlock. A jury was impaneled, and he was adjudged a lunatic and ordered to be conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.

Commonwealth vs. David Rheinberger; dismissed.

Same vs. John Taylor, recognizance forfeited, defendant not appearing; case continued and bench warrant issued. Grand larceny indictment.

Same vs. Theodore Price; continued until the 14th day of next term.

Same vs. Virgil Stone, hog stealing; defendant not appearing, his recognizance was forfeited.

Same vs. Annie Hicks, grand larceny; same order as above.

Same vs. Mary White; set for 10th day of next term.

Same vs. Ignatius Faber; set for 9th day of next term.

Same vs. J. C. O'Connor; set for 15th day of next term.

Same vs. John Runyan; defendant gives bail in $200 to appear for trial on the 16th day of this term.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Best makes of black alpaca at the lowest prices, at the Kentucky Cash Store. J. W. Karrick & Co., 106 Fourth street.

☞ Sproule & Mandeville are selling good Star shirts at $2 50. Nos. 124 and 126 National Hotel buildings, corner Main and Fourth streets.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ If you want to purchase clothing that is really good, go to Sproule & Mandeville's, Nos. 124 and 126 Main street, corner of Fourth.

A Good Recommendation.

The lamented Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has left the following characteristic tribute to the merits of Walker's Tonic Bitters: "We have taken three bottles of Walker's Tonic Bitters lately, and feel strong enough to throw a good sized calf over a ten-rail fence, and should we take a few more bottles, we expect to be able to throw the cow over after the calf."

Such a recommendation, from such a source, is not often given, but it is only one of many excellent tributes paid to these old unrivaled Bitters. Mr. W. H. Walker, the manufacturer, and founder of one of the oldest houses in Louisville, is known throughout the South as one of the largest dealers in choice wines, liquors, etc., and his name alone is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of any preparation that he offers to the public, and we feel, when paying our tribute to these Bitters, that we are telling an old, old story.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup for children teething.

This valuable preparation has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve gripings in the bowels and wind colic.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhea in children, whether arising from teething or any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Like "Quaker Guns,"

Artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant Sozodont. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

"Spalding's Glue" mends headless dolls and broken cradles. dec5-mwfr

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) Pure California Brandy.

I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a Pure Wine Brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings. Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer for Massachusetts. Henry G. Schmidt & Co., 38 Beaver street, New York, sole Eastern Agents.

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☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

DIED.

FREKING—In this city, on the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., Mrs. ELIZABETH FREKING, aged 54 years and 8 months.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. B. Bahr, on Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth, north side, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ATKINSON—At Cincinnati, O., December 1, 1870, of paralytic stroke, Mrs. MARGARET ATKINSON, aged 68 years and 10 months, relict of the late Dr. R. J. Atkinson, of this place.

OBITUARY.

SULLIVAN—Suddenly, at his residence, in Madison, Ind., on Tuesday morning, the 6th inst., the Hon. JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, aged 76 years.

Judge Sullivan was for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana and one of her most prominent citizens.

GENUINE French Corsets

My own importation, at New York wholesale prices.

French Corsets at $1 00; retail price $2 25.
French Corsets at $1 75; retail price $3 50.
French Corsets at $3 50; retail price $5 00.
French Corsets at $5 00; retail price $8 00.

Ladies before purchasing will find it to their interest to call and examine the above-mentioned corsets at DORA SCHULZ'S, No. 163 Fourth st.

no6 d&w

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Called communication of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter No. 18, this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock, for work in M. E. M. By order.

A. H. GARDNER, King.

R. G. HAWKINS, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

Clarke Lodge, No. 51, F. A. M. is called for this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock, for work in 1st degree.

ROB'T A. BELL, M.

W. E. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 7, 1870, at 7½ o'clock. Work in the 2d degree.

W. F. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

Missouri County Bonds

We offer for sale the following Missouri County Bonds:

County.		Interest.
Calloway, due in 1876, 1877, 1878		8 per cent.
Macon	20 years	8 per cent.
Cooper	10 years	10 per cent.

These bonds are sold at rates which yield the holder from 10½ to 13 per cent. upon the investment.

Reference is made to the following named gentlemen among many others, who, having thoroughly investigated the legality and resources of the different counties, have invested largely in Missouri County Bonds: Geo. L. Stackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville; Col. John Cowan, Teller do.; James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President do.; Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Centre College; John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Ky.; Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.; N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.; Ed. Cronley, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Z. P. McBrayer, President Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Separate pamphlets of each county containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county furnished on application to

SAM'L McKEE, Bond and Stock Broker, 46 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
ASHBY McKEE, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. A. R. McKEE, Danville, Ky.

de7 WeFr&Mo1m

Odorless Rubber Goods.

CLOTH-FACED Rubber Capes, Cape Overcoats, Caps, Leggings, Ponchos, &c., entirely free from the offensive rubber odor caused by sulphur, superior in strength and color, will be introduced 12th December and sold only by J. M. ARMSTRONG, 132 Main street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Scrofula Cured by Brandreth's Pills.

Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities. The body feels relieved from a single dose. What then may be expected from twenty? By continuing their use the whole of the blood in time becomes purified and the body reconstructed from good material and a new lease of life secured.

SING SING, March 25, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: My daughter Alice, thirteen years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease Scrofula, which for years rendered life a torment. After all medicines and many physicians had been tried and failed, I commenced giving her your pills. She took them almost every day for three months, constantly improving. She has now entirely recovered.

Yours truly, DANIEL LUTHER.

HON. B. BRANDRETH. no30 eod&weo1m

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

se3 W&Saly

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869 I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small-pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope of cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for coughs, colds, or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact, they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit, and diarrhea ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes, and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches, or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH ST., Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines, and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

oc21 deodly-M&W&F

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE

Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commencing it to their patients. It has made astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

ap13 Wedly

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm heretofore existing as McElliott & Reidy blacksmiths, at 128 East Main street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dec. 6, 1870. McELLIOTT & REIDY.

Notice.

I WILL carry on a general blacksmithing and horseshoeing business at the old stand.

de7 d2* WM. McELLIOTT.

Notice.

THE connection of Ernst Hahn with our business ceased Dec. 1, 1870. J. VON BORRIES & CO.

Louisville, Dec. 6, 1870. de7 d6

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us, under the name and style of Dennis Long & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will be carried on under the name of Dennis Long.

DENNIS LONG, SAM'L A. MILLER.

Louisville, Dec. 1, 1870. de1 d10

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 677.

68, 37, 75, 55, 67, 51, 63, 36, 41, 30, 54, 11, 3.

KENTUCKY CLASS 678.

38, 10, 45, 35, 49, 20, 61, 24, 77, 68, 12, 2, 17, 54.

Office No. 65 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE For 1871.

THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an engraving of almost every desirable flower and vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with three hundred fine wood engravings and two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published, in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

dec5 d3&w3

Tobacco! Tobacco!

THE undersigned, Tobacco Manufacturer, has been engaged in manufacturing all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO

for over forty years, and is now permanently located in this city, and has on hand and for sale the following kinds:

80 boxes superior Big Bone pound lump;
40 boxes Kink-Head Twist, 16⅔ lbs;
30 boxes choice Bright Pound, 5-oz lump;
20 boxes Turtle-shell Pounds;
40 caddies Turtle-shell Quarters;
50 caddies Bright Quarters;
40 caddies Bright 1/8's;
40 caddies Bright Navy ⅓'s;
20 boxes 5's, very bright Tobacco;
60 caddies Sunny South Quarters.

These goods are all put up under my own supervision and all warranted. J. B. Wilder & Co., No. 181 Main street, are sole agents for my Tobacco. Call and see me at corner of York and Eighth streets, one square south of Broadway.

de2 d6odlm B. MUSSELMAN.

CHEAP LACE STORE

163 1-2 Fourth Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just received, a large stock of the latest styles: Embroidered Linen and Muslin Collars and Cuffs; Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves; Real and Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs; Bridal Veils, Chemisettes; Embroidered and Plain Shirt Bosoms; Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00; AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

de6

WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light and honorable business paying $30 a day sure. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. Monroe Kennedy & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. no22 dlm&wi

MISCELLANEOUS.

Music Notice.

MRS. A. CRANWILL, who discontinued her music class several months since, would inform her old pupils and as many new ones as wish to take, that she is now ready to resume teaching. Singing with piano taught, and a thorough cultivation of the voice by the best method. Mrs. Cranwill engages to teach guitar in three months. Residence 126 Jefferson, between First and Second sts.

de7 d2*

Whisky! Whisky!

100 BBLS of pure Copper Whisky, 1 year old, in warehouse and for sale by W. H. MOCK, Danville, Ky.

de7 d6

Card—Removal.

HAVING been very successful at our old stand on Jefferson street, with a view to the better accommodation of the public, we have removed to No. 60 Third street (the stand formerly occupied by J. D. Wright & Co.), where we are enabled to store a large stock and receive all goods that may be entrusted to our care.

Particular attention paid to sales of furniture at residences, notes negotiated, real estate dealt in, and all business pertaining to the auction trade properly and promptly attended to.

de3 J. G. McNETT & CO.

City Taxes—1870.

ON December 10, 1870, 10 per cent. will be added to all bills or parts of bills not paid. All bills must be paid before January 10, 1871.

The names of ALL who have not paid will be published in a few days. Delinquent tax-payers who do not wish notoriety will please call immediately and settle.

As soon as the description of the property on which the taxes for 1870 are not paid can be given same will be advertised at the expense of the owners of said property and the same sold to make said taxes and advertisement. No exceptions can be made.

de2 d6 A. HAMMERS, Receiver.

Notice.

I HAVE qualified as executrix of the estate of Jacob Laval, deceased. All creditors having claims against the estate will please present them, duly certified, to Messrs. Muir & Bijur, my attorneys. And all persons indebted to the said estate will please call and settle. MARTHA LAVAL.

Louisville, Nov. 30, 1870. de1 d10*

Notice.

OFFICE LOU. & NASH. R. R. Co., Louisville, Nov. 29, 1870.

THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due 1st January next, will be paid on presentation at my office. Interest from date of surrender to 1st January off. [no29 3w] W. RANNEY, Sec.

Notice to Bird Dealers and Fanciers.

CHAS. REICHE & BRO., 55 Chatham street, New York, importers of birds and animals, are constantly receiving, per ocean steamer, fresh weekly importations of German canaries and other European singing birds, and are enabled to offer them for sale at lower prices than any other house in the city. Birds may be sent per express with perfect safety to any part of the United States. All orders attended to with promptness and care. no19 d6w

Important to Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

AT a recent meeting of the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade the following section was taken: Resolved, That the Inspectors of Tobacco, whenever they detect a "false packed" or "nested" hogshead, be requested to mark upon the label of such hogshead of tobacco the words "nested" and the owner's name.

Resolved, That the members of the Tobacco Board bind themselves not to bid upon any such hogshead so condemned by the Inspectors, and that the present rascally practice of "[illegible]" may be broken up, and that all honest [illegible] and dealers may be encouraged and protected.

JAMES CLARK, Pres't.

M. B. NASH, Sec'y. no13 d30

Tobacco Factories for Sale.

THE following Tobacco Stemmeries, situated as follows, viz: At Curdsville, Daviess co., Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Ashbysburg, Hopkins county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Taylor's Landing, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Livermore, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 600,000 pounds. Sacramento, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Ceralvo, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 800,000 pounds. Cromwell, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Rochester, Butler county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Raleigh, Saline county, Ill.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Enterprise, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Richland, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. All of the above stemmeries are located in the best-producing tobacco sections, and are in complete order, having screws, tobacco sticks, and all other necessary conveniences for handling and hanging tobacco. Together with the offices, cooper-shops, stables, and lands thereto attached. All or any of the above will be sold below their value. For further particulars inquire of WM. S. FORD, Evansville, Ind., or R. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 Broad st., N. Y. oc10 d80

Removal.

THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Jefferson street.

oc2 dtf L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by S. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third.

mh8 dtf

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,

Cincinnati, O.

J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS, HENRY B. FOLEY, FITZ LONSDALE.

New Orleans, Oct 1870. oc8l dtf

U. S. HOTEL,

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

DRY GOODS.

Dry Goods.

50 PIECES Lyons Poplins, assorted colors;
200 do Empress Cloths do do;
100 do French Merinoes;
200 do Bon Jour Delaines;
50 do All-wool Plaids;
200 do Plaid Poplins;
75 do All-wool Striped Satin de Chene;
50 do Imperial Reps, black and colors;
200 do Plain Poplins, assorted colors;
200 do Colored Lusters;
5 cases Corded Alpacas, assorted colors;
10 do Plain do do do;
10 do Armures do do do;
5 do Figured Alpacas;
10 do Fancy Delaines;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

de1

Velveteens.

50 PIECES Black and Colored Velveteens, Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

de1

Repellants.

10 CASES Black Mixed Repellants;
5 cases do do Scotch Repellants;
5 cases Gold Mixed Repellants;
4 cases Brown do do;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

de4

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. no18 d&d2m

For Attorney General.

Hon JNO. RODMAN, of Franklin, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention. no12 eodtf

A Fortune for a Good Printer!

WITH a view of devoting all attention exclusively to the paper, the COURIER-JOURNAL Company offers for sale the very large and well-equipped JOB OFFICE attached to this establishment, together with its good will, &c. The office has an immense stock of every kind and style of type, nine steam power presses of Hoe's, Gordon's and Wells' make, and capable of executing every description of work; a splendid new Sanborn's paper cutter, card cutters, &c., &c.

Any purchaser wishing to retain the present location and secure the large amount of work incident to a newspaper like the COURIER-JOURNAL, can rent the rooms now used, 37x60 feet, with an ell 25x40, well lighted and heated by steam, at a reasonable price, and be supplied with steam power at a low rate.

There is no better point in the country for a Job Office, the whole State and Southwest being tributary to Louisville; and the business, now large, can, by proper management, be indefinitely increased. A competent practical job printer, who understands his business, will find it a certain fortune. The price of the Job Office is about $40,000, and the terms will be made easy. Any further information needed will be supplied on application.

COURIER-JOURNAL CO., Louisville, Ky.

se29 eodtf

Masonic Savings Bank,

No. 129 West Main st., 2d door below Fourth st., north side, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000

THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business, attends to Collections in any part of the United States of America, and buys and sells Stocks and Bonds.

In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same.

Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same at pleasure.

HENRY WEHMHOFF, President.

JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier. se17 d3m

Louisville Standard Scale Works

RANKIN & CO.,

(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter, AND PLATFORM SCALES.

Brass and Iron Beams.

Steamboat, warehouse and all other kinds of trucks, and store wagons, skids, &c., &c.

No. 89 Sixth Street, Bet. Market and Jefferson. LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Repairing of scales and blacksmithing promptly attended to. se8 eod3m

MEDICINES.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM.

[illegible]

RIGAUD & Co.'s PERFUMERY

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

KANANGA

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.

Preserves the freshness of the skin and the lustre of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP

[illegible]

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE

[illegible]

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

[illegible]

Miranda Pomade

[illegible]

RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE

[illegible]

EXTRACT OF YLANG-YLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET.

KANANGA

[illegible]

PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

je15 d&wly

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

AVOID QUACKS.—[illegible]

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—[illegible]

Galen's Head Dispensary,

[illegible]

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.,

[illegible]

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician, No. 85 Third St., [illegible]

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.

[illegible]

DR. LANCASTER

[illegible]

M. C. RAMSEY, JEWELER,

FOURTH STREET, [illegible]

ELEGANT SILVER WARE.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville AND MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

[illegible]

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

[illegible]

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

[illegible]

LAWYERS.

E. S. CRAIG, Attorney at Law, [illegible]

THOMAS WILSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CANINE, DENTIST, [illegible]

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

[illegible]

PIANOS.

ZIMZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

FORTUNE TELLER.

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT [illegible]

BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE--$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 *Broadway, New York,*

AND

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

se23 dWe&Sa&weow

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

P. WALES is 29.

LADY THORNE is permanently disabled.

HORATIO SEYMOUR is running a cheese factory.

WISCONSIN has jailed a girl of sixteen for horse-stealing.

MISS MIDY MORGAN has written up the Anti-Cruelty Cattle Car.

THE Chicago Times pronounces the Elgin parasite horror radicalism in a new form.

A POOR student in Michigan invented a gate-latch, and has sold the patent for $10,000.

THE tragedy man of the Cleveland Plain Dealer gets off this: "Why is the Columbus Journal like a spoon in a cup of coffee? Because it is not in-T-resting."

CHICAGO denounces the Cincinnati "Zouaves" as "dead-beats," and Cincinnati denounces the Chicago "Zouaves" as "porters and beer-jerkers." Both are right.

THE Chicago-Cincinnati Republican is illustrating what it knows of journalism by crediting COURIER-JOURNAL paragraphs to the New York Evening Post. Verily no good can come out of Cincinnati.

THE following is the established form for suicide verdicts in Illinois: "That the said John McClelland Miller did then and there, in manner aforesaid, villainously, and of his own malice aforethought, kill and murder himself, the said John McClelland Miller, against the peace of the people of the State, and their dignity."

THE Madison (Wis.) Democrat tells the following divorce story: "A, a well-known citizen of this place, married B, a divorced woman; B got a divorce from A; A then married C, who had also been divorced; C's daughter, D, then living with C, got a divorce; A's daughter's husband got a divorce and married D. All of which can be vouched for by more than one of our readers."

A New York paper says: "The advantage of having plenty of money, even when one has no social position, is well shown by the fact that Laura Fair, the murderess of Crittenden, was daintily carried to jail, attended by nurse and doctor, and is treated with all possible consideration. A San Francisco correspondent grows pathetic about the matter, and talks of how, in the cell next that occupied by the harlot and murderess, there lies on a pallet of straw a woman who stole to keep her children from starvation, while her neighbor is as comfortable as possible. However, as each made her choice of the sort of crime it would be well to commit, each takes the legitimate consequence of her acts, and if money will not help one in adversity, what in the world is the use of money?"

THE Lewistown (Fulton county, Illinois) Union reports that the daughter of a gentleman in the southern part of that county, lately found her hair coming out to an unusual extent, and was also troubled with continuous itching on the back part of her head. As a matter of course, the young lady wore a chignon. Upon examination of her scalp, beneath the chignon, it was found to be covered with black insects about the size of a grain of wheat, which had eaten into her head and down her neck in a most frightful manner. Says the Union: "This 'head-gear' is made of sea-moss, and it is supposed to contain the eggs of an insect which incubated by the warmth of the head. The vermin were at last removed, though not without considerable trouble and pain. The case was at first reported to be critical, but later we learn that the lady is recovering. She will, however, lose all the hair which grows on the back part of her head, but will, no doubt, consign to the flames the chignon. A similar case, near Farmington, is reported as proving fatal, the truth of which we are unable to vouch for."

THE impression five and twenty years ago that a stranger, looking down from the Speaker's gallery, gained of Mr. Disraeli, from his showy dress, jeweled fingers, spotless linen and long flakes of curling, black hair, was that of emasculated affectation. Pride is generally associated with lofty bearing. He is produced by a totally opposite appearance. He stoops. His gait is unsteady. There were never movements as noiseless. He sits with his head rigid, body contracted, arms pinned to his side, and whole appearance as quiescent as a stone figure of ancient Egypt. There is no gazing around, no lolling in his seat. Nobody converses with him. Isolation and self-absorption are the ideas the observer gains of him so long as he occupies his seat. He seems to live in a world of his own, and to feed the appetite for association which is natural to man with the fruit of his own thoughts. When he rises to speak it is scarcely different. There is intellectual power in his aspect, but it seems almost fatuous. Like Shylock in the judgment scene, he stoops, almost crouches, and darts furtive glances from eyes that flash some concealed purpose. The forehead, eyes, mouth, and chin hang. The head hangs on the breast, the shoulders on the body. If men carry a table of contents in their external aspect, that of Mr. Disraeli when he rises to address the House is that of a blank leaf. But when he makes his points the manner changes. He becomes animated. The thumbs are removed from the arm-holes of the waistcoat. The most delicate inflexions of his voice can be detected. They are managed with exquisite art to give effect to the irony of the moment. An almost imperceptible motion of the body and hands grows in subtle harmony with the tones. He convulses his hearers with merriment, without a smile on his face. His shaft is aimed with deadly precision, while he himself is imperturbably cool. The process by which he deliberately tortures his antagonist is feline. But he can be argumentative as well. In the accepted sense he is not an orator. He never rises into the eloquence of the stump speaker. But on abstract subjects—when the theme is literature, or science, or philosophy—he attains a loftiness of thought equal to the occasion.—[Independent.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Hon. Beriah Magoffin for Governor—His Record.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

If the State of Kentucky owes any one debt more honorable and obligatory than all others, it is the debt of gratitude which it owes to the Hon. Beriah Magoffin. There are different kinds of debts in this world—debts of money, of honor, of love, but none is more sacred than the debt of gratitude which a free people owe to the man who sacrifices himself to save them in times of war and helplessness and consternation.

If ever the history of a State was misunderstood by a large number of its own inhabitants, such is the case in regard to Gov. Magoffin's administration of affairs in the dark and trying period of 1861-62 in this Commonwealth. The Kentucky Confederates had left the State, and were necessarily ignorant of what was going on at home, while our foreign-born citizens were nearly all in affiliation with the Federal Government, and paid little attention to Democratic State measures. What is the result? Simply this, that thousands and thousands of our intelligent voters are more or less ignorant of the great and memorable events through which the State government passed in 1861-2-3.

I propose to call attention to those events, and show that Kentucky owes a debt to one of her loyal sons which she should be glad to pay. He stood at bay when the Federal Government had determined to crush him. His love of State rights and constitutional freedom was so great that no physical force could repress it. When part of his supporters had left the State and the other part was overpowered at home, he stood to his post, the type of a freeman who has determined to defend his people to the last. He vetoed every vile measure which the partisan Legislature of that period submitted for his signature. When angry crowds encircled his office and a reckless soldiery sought to mold him to their will or murder him, he stood firm, and determined, if necessary, to sacrifice his life in devotion to the Democratic principles upon which he had been elected. When there were no State troops to protect him; when there was but a corporal's guard in both houses which dare not do more than vote to sustain him; when he had been deprived of all power and was utterly unable to protect his people; when some of his friends had been robbed and others murdered; when the jails of Kentucky were not numerous enough to contain his supporters, and those of Indiana and Ohio were obliged to open their gloomy doors for their admission; when his own life was so uncertain that he was saved from assassination three times on one day only by noble Union men who left their colors to save him, how great must have been his love for Kentucky and for liberty to make him risk so much in their behalf!

Look at his record. See how faithfully he fulfilled the pledges he had made to the people:

1. He vetoed the Commercial Bank Bill of Kentucky in 1860.
2. Read his letter to the Editor of the Yeoman in the same year.
3. Hear his answer to Mr. Lincoln's call for troops in 1861.
4. See his veto to the Expatriation act.
5. See veto to act entitled "Husband and Wife," which involves the rights of every minister of religion in the Commonwealth.
6. Veto of an act to raise volunteer forces to repel invasion of the State.
7. Veto of an act requiring information to be given to officers of the army.
8. Veto of resolutions reported by Committee on Federal Relations, inviting Gen. Anderson to assume command in Kentucky.
9. Veto of resolution relating to withdrawal of Confederate troops from Kentucky soil.
10. Letter to Mr. W. A. Dudley. House Journal, 1861.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the record of the Hon. Beriah Magoffin. That record would have been longer, but it could not have been more honorable and patriotic, if he had served out his full term.

Some persons have blamed him for resigning, but why should he have retained an office which had been stripped of nearly all its constitutional attributes? He could no longer protect his fellow-citizens; he was surrounded by hostile soldiery; he was ignored by a Legislature which had put a military board in his place; he was, in a word, Governor only in name. He resigned on an explicit understanding with the Legislature that if he would yield his office they would remove martial law from the State, and release his friends who were confined in the jails of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

Could anything be more just than for the people of Kentucky to reinstate him in the position he once filled so faithfully, but from which he was forced before the expiration of his term?

JUSTITIA.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 6th, 1870.

THE TREASURY.

Report of Secretary Boutwell.

The following is the remainder of Secretary Boutwell's report, a portion of which was published yesterday:

The report of the Commissioner of Mining Statistics for the year 1869 has been printed since the close of the session in July last, and that for the year 1870 will be made during the winter.

The continuance of war appears to be a matter of national importance. The proportion of American vessels engaged in foreign trade has not increased relatively during the year, although there has been an actual increase of entries of American vessels at ports of the United States amounting in the aggregate to 130,000 tons. The total tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, entered in at all ports of the United States, has increased from 5,583,000 tons, in 1869, to 5,957,000 tons in 1870, but the proportion of American tonnage remains, as in 1869, at thirty-six per cent.

Without undertaking to specify the means by which it is to be accomplished, I cannot overstate the importance of such legislation as will secure the revival of American commerce.

The report of the Light-house Board sets forth in detail the difficulties which have arisen in that branch of the public service from the operation of the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870, making appropriations for legislative and executive expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1871. The legislation asked for by the board seemed to me to be necessary.

The report of the Superintendent of Coast Survey gives a brief but satisfactory statement of progress made during the last surveying year.

On the 1st of October last, regulations were issued concerning transportation of merchandise from ports of importation to certain other ports in the United States without appraisement or liquidation of duties at port of arrival, agreeably to the provision of the act entitled "An Act to reduce internal tax," and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870. A copy of the regulations will be transmitted to Congress. In the nature of the case the regulations are stringent, but when railway companies shall have given the bonds required, and importing merchants of interior cities shall have made arrangements for the importation of goods upon the basis of the act, I am satisfied that no serious difficulties will arise either to railways, merchants or the Government. Without doubt the act increases the opportunity for the introduction of foreign goods in the country in violation of the revenue law, but the examination which I have given the subject in the preparation of the regulations leads me to think that business can be safely conducted.

The appropriation for expenses of collecting customs and revenue, under the act approved May 31, 1866, is at the rate of $4,200,000 annually in addition to such sums as may be received from fines, penalties, forfeitures, and from storage, cartage, drayage and labor. Experience has shown that this amount is insufficient, and a deficiency appropriation will be needed at each session of Congress until the permanent appropriation is increased. I have instituted supervision in the Treasury Department over this branch of expenditures, and agents are employed investigating the expenses of custom-houses in the country for the purpose of ascertaining whether a reduction of the number of employes and salaries is practicable. By this means saving will be effected, but it will in any event be impossible to reduce expenses within appropriations. From 1858 to 1866 the permanent appropriation was $3,600,000 per annum, in addition to the receipts before enumerated as applicable to this branch of the service. From 1856 to 1860, inclusive, the total receipts from customs were about $272,000,000, and the expenses of collection were $15,879,000, or at the rate of more than 5¾ per cent. Receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1870, were $194,538,374 44; expenses $5,912,133 33, not exceeding three and one-half per cent. From 1858 to 1860 the revenue collected did not exceed an average of $58,000,000 a year, and temptation, smuggling and fraud was much less under a low system of duties than it is at the present time.

At the principal importing cities of the country it is necessary to employ a large force for the protection of wharves and water lines within or near such cities. It is also necessary to guard against smuggling by the presence of several officers upon and around steamers and other vessels importing large quantities of goods while engaged in discharging cargoes. It is also apparent that the extensive line of coast on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, everywhere furnishing opportunities for the introduction of goods in violation of the revenue laws, requires the presence of a large number of skillful and trustworthy persons. The acquisition of Alaska, establishment of the interior ports of entry, accommodation of business by relays and steamers on the northern frontier, add materially to the expenses of collecting and guarding the revenue. I therefore respectfully recommend the increase of the permanent appropriation for collecting the revenue for customs to the sum of $2,600,000 for each half year from and after the 30th of June, 1870. At several of the important ports there are two appraisers, whose powers are equal. I recommend such an alteration of the law as will provide for one principal appraiser at each port, who shall be responsible for the business of the office.

The Treasury Department has care of one hundred and ten public buildings that are completed, and seventeen more that are in course of erection, all of which have cost, on the 13th of June last, $35,900,998 93. The appropriation for the repair and preservation of these buildings, for the current year, is $15,000. The sum is manifestly inadequate, being less than one-third of one per cent. Unless large annual appropriations are made, these buildings will rapidly deteriorate in value, and finally will need much larger repairs or the erection of new ones in their stead. With the increase of the population in the country, appropriations must be annually made for the erection of postoffices, custom-houses and other public buildings. The present mode of inaugurating these works seems to me unwise. Appropriations are often made without sufficient information on the subject. It is true that when a proposition is introduced into Congress for the erection of public buildings, the subject is referred to the Treasury Department, and by the Secretary to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury; but it is also true that the Supervising Architect has only general information on the subject, and in answer to a sudden call, and without time for the preparation of plans and estimates, cannot give a safe opinion as to the necessity or cost of the work. I respectfully recommend that hereafter, when applications are made for the construction of public buildings, the first step on the part of Congress will be to instruct the Treasury Department to make careful inquiry as to the necessity of the work, and also to prepare estimates to be laid before Congress. While this is being done, and the work authorized, it would seem to be wise to make a single appropriation sufficient to meet the entire cost, and then hold the Department and Supervising Architect responsible for the speedy completion of the building, substantially upon the plans duly authorized.

I am satisfied that much waste of public money occurs, and much complaint on the part of citizens arises from the small appropriations which are made necessary from year to year. The inevitable consequence of this policy is that public works are injured in process of construction, and expenses are largely increased.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury states in his report that the expenditure authorized by law for the construction of a postoffice in the city of New York, will be inadequate, unless the character of the work is changed from the original design. It seems to be due the city of New York, for general and apparent reasons, and in consideration of the fact that the most eligible spot has been secured by the co-operation, and in some degree at the expense of the city, that the buildings should not only be fire-proof structures, and of such design and workmanship as to rank among the best public buildings ...

Congress to the inadequacy and inequality of the salaries of the officers in the Treasury Department as fixed by law. The offices recently established are supported by proper salaries, but the salaries attached to many of those created at the organization of the Government are insufficient. As a temporary measure, alleviating the admitted evil, Congress has, from time to time and for many years, annually made appropriations, to be used at the discretion of the Secretary for additions to the salaries of officers in the Department. In the nature of the case this is a disagreeable duty for the Secretary to perform, as it is usually unsatisfactory to the parties interested, and the result has not the sanction and support accorded to a system of specified salaries established by law. At the present time the sum of $21,000 is disbursed by the Secretary, in his discretion. After a careful examination of the subject, I find that an additional appropriation, not exceeding $16,000 a year, will be sufficient to provide adequate salaries for the officers of the Treasury Department.

The act of 1853, in regard to the examination of clerks, has been observed by this department, and with beneficial results. It is worthy of consideration, however, whether it would not be wise to provide by law for an examining board, the majority of whose members should not be officers of the department to which the clerk is to be assigned, in case of appointment and approval. This system should also be extended to the principal custom-houses and revenue officers of the country. By such an arrangement a definite security would be taken for the character and qualification of clerks, as far as they can be ascertained without actual service in the discharge of official duty. It is well understood, however, that no examination can furnish security that the person examined will prove satisfactory upon trial, and there should always be a speedy and easy method of removing such persons from office. I do not, therefore, accept the idea that the tenure of office for the clerks and employes in this department should be changed. Indeed, I believe that the present tenure of office furnishes the most security which the people of the country have that the business of the Government will be efficiently and properly performed. The work of the Treasury Department does not differ essentially from the business done in the banking houses and merchants' counting-rooms, and there is no reason why the tenure of office should be permanent in one case that does not apply with equal force in the other.

It does happen practically that there are in the Treasury Department, and in every bureau and office of it, men who have been connected with the service for years, and who possess all the knowledge derived from experience and tradition that is essential to the performance of their duties. Excluding the employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the messengers and laborers, there were 2,143 officers and clerks connected with the Treasury Department at Washington on the first day of November, 1870, and of these 1,489 were in office on the 4th day of March, 1869, leaving 654 as the total number of appointments made since that time. Previous to the war the business of the Department was so small that on the first of March, 1861, only 453 persons were employed, and of these fifty-seven are now in the service; one has been in office over fifty years, one over thirty-five years, seven over thirty years, one over twenty-five years, ten over twenty years, fourteen over fifteen years, and twelve over ten years. These documents show that the changes in the departments are not so numerous as to deprive the service of the knowledge derived from experience. On the other hand, the introduction of new men secures additional energy and efficiency. Two errors prevail in the community in connection with the subject. One is that under a Republican Government every man has a right to an office. This is in no sense true. The only right is that of the people to elect and to have appointed to office persons best qualified to perform the work. The other error is that offices in the Treasury Department are prizes which the young men of the country may wisely seek. Speaking generally, it is a misfortune to a young man who possesses even ordinary capacity for business or labor to remain permanently in the public offices of this city. It is, however, true that many of the most valuable clerks in the Treasury are young men who are pursuing professional studies, or who, having completed the course, remain from one to four years in the department with the purpose, by industry and economy, of securing a small amount of money with which to commence active life elsewhere. A system of life tenure would exclude all these men from the service, unless they chose to accept it as a permanent pursuit, which in the main would be an injury to them and to the country. I am also fully convinced that any more permanent tenure of office would materially impair the efficiency of the revenue system. There are many thousands of men employed in the customs and internal revenue service, and, however careful the preliminary examinations might be, the evils which now impair the efficiency would undoubtedly exist. No system of examination could exclude all those who are dishonest, or who, under the pressure of necessity, or the offer of sudden wealth, might yield to temptation. It often happens, and it would happen under any system, that men are found who are honest, temperate and apparently capable, and yet lack the energy or courage essential to the enforcement of revenue laws, a duty which often requires sagacity and a kind of intelligence too subtle for discovery through formal questions. Men who are thus unqualified should be removed from office, and this without an investigation, which, indeed, might furnish nothing tangible to justify the act. So, too, in the custom-houses or collection districts, a branch service which will fail to meet just expectations, although no dishonesty may be traceable to any person connected with the offices. In such cases the interest of the Government demands a change without a change must be made without a hearing of the parties concerned. I may be warranted in saying, in this connection, that evil office-seeking, although great, is probably exaggerated in the public mind. It is true that there are more applications for appointment to office in the departments than can be met, but the number of applicants who are well qualified, who can pass any proper examination, is not usual; very large. Outside of departments, and in several States and districts of the country, the number of applicants for local situations does not often exceed three or four to each office, and occasionally there are not more than two who are really recommended as to be considered in connection with the appointment.

In justification of the present tenure and as a proper recognition of the services of the officers and clerks employed in this department, I express the opinion that the business upon the whole is not only done in a satisfactory manner, but that it will compare in accuracy and efficiency with the business of the country generally which is carried on by corporations or individuals.

In my annual report of December last I advised a continuance of the existing system of taxation as an essential condition of the success of the proposed loan. The circumstance that war was declared between France and Prussia simultaneously with the passage of the loan bill put it out of the power of the department to make such negotiations as had been expected. The large revenues, however, of the government continuing without material abatement until the present time, improved the credit of the country, enabled the Treasury Department by weekly purchases to reduce the amount of surplus bonds offered for sale and contributed to depreciate the market value of gold. I also expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate revenues sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of government, pay interest on the public debt, and from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of principal annually. The reduction of the public debt to the 30th day of June last, has been so great as to render it certain that the total reduction for the present fiscal year will exceed sixty million dollars. The natural increase of business of the country during the next eighteen months is ...

THE INCOME TAX.

Solicitor-General Bristow Proposes to Test Its Constitutionality.

A SIX-MILLIONS CASE.

Railway News.

River News

Monetary and Commercial.

The Markets.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Louisville Live Stock Market.